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1904

REPUBLICAN CLUB
BOOK
1904



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Republican Club Book

1904



PENNSYLVANIA EDITION



The Story of the Clubs

Including a Particular Account, with Portrait Illustrations, of the National League of Republican Clubs, the Pennsylvania State League of Republican Clubs, the Allied Republican Clubs of Philadelphia, and the Famous ❁ ❁

Union Republican Club of Philadelphia

TOGETHER WITH

The Story of the Republican Party ITS PLATFORMS AND VICTORIES

Analysis of the Votes for Presidential Candidates; Account of Republican Conventions; Call for the Convention of 1904, and Important Letters and Speeches Bearing Upon the Coming Campaign ❁ ❁ ❁ ❁

Compiled by ADDISON B. BURK

Under the Direction of the Publication Committee of the Union Republican Club

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
DUNLAP PRINTING COMPANY
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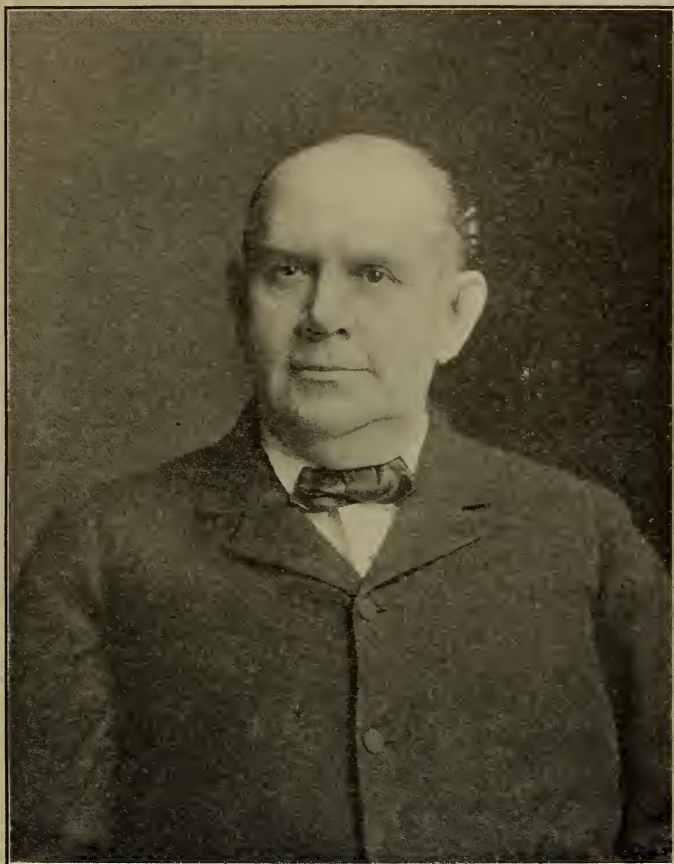


THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

On the twelfth of December, 1903, the day following the meeting of the National Republican Committee in Washington, President Roosevelt entertained the officers of the National Republican League at luncheon at the White House.

In the course of his remarks on that occasion, the President said:

"Money cannot buy the kind of work the League is doing. It arouses young men to important public service. I heartily approve of the League and its mission."



THE LATE MARCUS A. HANNA

A special committee of the National Republican League appeared by appointment before the Republican National Committee at Washington, December 11, 1903, and through its President, Mr. Moore, presented its greetings and assurances of co-operation in the forthcoming campaign.

In reply the National Chairman, Senator Hanna, said:

"I commend this League of Republican Clubs to the National Committee and to those who are to manage the campaign next year. I know the work of the League and its value."

Introduction

Those who enjoy prosperity give little heed to the foundation upon which it is built. If a laboring man finds a union beneficial to his welfare he supports it. When an employer seeks protection he looks to association. Through their respective organizations they make known their requirements, and, according as the organization is weak or strong, they win or lose. When a man joins a union he hopes to improve his condition. He pays dues for the support of the union and the maintenance of its principles. If he stops the union goes to smash and menaces the permanency of his own success. And so, also, the employer loses his grip by letting his association go out of business.

Political organization is broader than that of capital or labor. It stands for the success or retardation of both. The experience of the last decade and a-half demonstrated the advantages and demerits of the two great political parties. We had two Democratic administrations, each of them depressing the business and laboring interests of the country; and we had two Republican administrations, each establishing confidence and restoring commercial and industrial activity. We are going to vote this year for one or the other of these conditions.

As we view the situation to-day it is hard to imagine how any sane man—familiar with the progress the country has made under Republican doctrine—could want to vote to restore the demoralizing influences of Democracy. And yet there is danger that hundreds of thousands of sane men, for lack of information, for want of agitation and organization, may pursue that course. The subtle agents of

Democracy, of Socialism, of unrest, are stealthily at work: like the industrious muskrat, they are cutting away the dam which holds the bountifully-laden waters of prosperity and are preparing to inundate the fertile valleys below with wreckage and disaster. Here and there on the placid surface above the dam are argosies of the grasping and ungrateful; now and again they are sailing dangerously close to the limit of safety, but they are mere derelicts in the great volume of legitimate commerce that stands for the activity and well-being of our people.

How are commerce and industry to be protected? By tearing away the dam and accepting the apologies of the Democratic pessimists, or by driving away the rats and keeping Republicans on guard?

The National Republican League stands for Republican principles. It believes the Republican party to be better in policy and performance than the Democratic party; better for commerce; better for manufactures; better for mining; better for the workingman. It stands with its face bravely set against the conditions which destroyed the industries of the country under Democratic management. It stands against the return of soup houses and idleness.

Manufacturers, workingmen, whether miners or mechanics, are interested in Protective legislation. Commercial confidence is essential to the successful employment of capital and labor. Quarrels in the mines or quarrels in the mills do not alter the general result. We must have good national laws, and confidence in them, to maintain our general advance. In his local environment the employer forgets and so does the workman, the general issue. The tendency to criticise and find fault increases with the growth of special contentions. As industries thrive abuses develop. But who would destroy a noble system to punish recreants among the worthies? There is a better way to weed them out. The Republican party legislates for all. It helps all, and if there be any who abuse its bounty the law takes his measure.

Believing in Republican policy and the wisdom of Republican legislation, the National League sounds the tocsin of 1904. It calls upon the farmer, the miner and the mechanic, to compare the per-

performances of the two parties during the past decade and say whether Republicanism or Democracy has best served the plain people; it calls upon the manufacturer and employer to say whether confidence is best maintained under Democratic or Republican rule. The League calls upon thinking people to lay aside their local differences and lend their energies in the contest of 1904, to the continuance of the general conditions which distinguish the administrations of McKinley and Roosevelt.

The League is the army of the volunteer in the cause of national progress. It sounds a warning of apathy, and proclaims the need of organization. It deserves the attention and encouragement of the well-wishers of the nation.

This book is simply intended to furnish facts and figures emphasizing the value of organization and to provide ammunition to the clubs for the campaign of 1904.

Hampton Moore

Story of the Clubs

National Republican League

President

J. HAMPTON MOORE
Philadelphia, Pa.

Vice-President

JAMES JAY SHERIDAN
Chicago, Ill.

Secretary

ELBERT W. WEEKS
Guthrie Centre, Iowa

Treasurer

SID B. REDDING
Little Rock, Ark.

President's Headquarters

Union Republican Club, 227 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The National Republican League is the outcome of a meeting of representatives of Republican Clubs of the United States held in Chickering Hall, New York City, December 15th, 1887. At the time of its formation the spirit of James G. Blaine permeated the ranks of Republicans and the fighting blood of young Republicanism was everywhere aroused. It was proposed to strengthen the Republican organization by interesting young men in politics, especially first voters and independents. The constitution adopted by the first Convention thus defined the purposes of the new organization:

"The objects of the League are to encourage and assist in the formation of permanent Republican Clubs and State Leagues, to unite such clubs and leagues for effective and organized work, and generally to advance the principles of the Republican party."

Three words, more than all others, described the necessity of the hour and have since continued to animate the work of the League—*agitation, education, organization.*

It was understood in the beginning, and has continued to be understood to this time, that the League was to advocate, promote and maintain Republican party principles and not to originate or promote candidates for office in advance of the action of the regular party conventions. The plan met with instant approval on the part of the national leaders and was generally accepted by the leaders of the States and Territories.

Since the Chickering Hall meeting the work of League organization has been going on, the doors of the general offices being open

upon every working day for the dissemination of information or the promotion of organization.

In national campaigns the League has been of great service and in Congressional elections it has been useful, vigilant and effective.

At first the national conventions of the League were held annually, but inasmuch as those who represented the various clubs were volunteers engaged in party service at their own expense and for other reasons deemed sufficient, it was decided, in 1898, to substitute biennial for annual conventions.

Since the convention at Chickering Hall in 1887, national conventions of the League have been held as follows:

February 28, 1889, Baltimore, Md.	June 19, 1895, Cleveland, Ohio.
March 4, 1890, Nashville, Tenn.	August 25, 1896, Milwaukee, Wis.
April 23, 1891, Cincinnati, Ohio.	July 15, 1897, Detroit, Mich.
September 16, 1892, Buffalo, N. Y.	July 13, 1898, Omaha, Neb.
May 10, 1893, Louisville, Ky.	July 16, 1900, St. Paul, Minn.
June 26, 1894, Denver, Colo.	October 2-3, 1902, Chicago, Ill.

At each of these conventions distinguished party men have been participants in the proceedings and have given expression to utterances that have provided important material for ensuing campaigns. Men who have risen to the Presidency, notably McKinley and Roosevelt, have been guests and active supporters of League work; in fact, it is claimed that the idea of amalgamating the clubs of the State for active party service originated in Ohio in the interest of Major McKinley. Theodore Roosevelt, then Governor of New York, made his famous address at the St. Paul Convention of the League prior to the National Convention in Philadelphia which nominated McKinley for President and Roosevelt for Vice President.

So important has the work of the League been in its relation to the regular Republican organization that the Presidency of the League attracted candidates of national celebrity. One of the leading men who has been the head of the League was Hon. John M. Thurston, of Nebraska, afterwards United States Senator. James S. Clarkson, of Iowa, Assistant Postmaster-General and for many years one of the most conspicuous managers of national campaigns, also served in a similar capacity.

The first President was Hon. James P. Foster, of New York City, elected at the celebrated Chickering Hall meeting, December, 1887.

Senator John M. Thurston, the second President, was elected in Baltimore, 1889. Then came General Clarkson, and after him Hon.

William W. Tracy, of Chicago. General Edwin A. McAlpin, a prominent New Yorker, next assumed office, and following him came D. D. Woodmansee, a distinguished lawyer of Cincinnati, Ohio, and warm friend of President McKinley. Hon. George Stone, of San Francisco, Chairman of the Republican State Committee and Adjutant-General of California, then assumed the office, and gave way at St. Paul, in 1900, to Senator Isaac Miller Hamilton, of Chicago, who remained in control until the last biennial Convention, Chicago, 1902.

One of the earliest and most aggressive League men was Andrew B. Humphrey, of New York City, First Secretary of the League, who served in that capacity from 1887 to 1895. Mr. Humphrey conducted the first eight annual conventions of the organization and had much to do with shaping its policy.

With the approach of the national contest of 1904, the National League again assumes an important position in political affairs. The last Convention, held in Chicago in October, 1902, elected as President, J. Hampton Moore, City Treasurer of Philadelphia, who had been active in club circles in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania, with James J. Sheridan, President of the famous Hamilton Club, of Chicago, as Vice President; Elbert W. Weeks, of Guthrie Centre, recently elected a member of the Legislature of Iowa, Secretary, and Sid. B. Redding, of little Rock, Arkansas, President of the Arkansas State League, Treasurer.

During the past year the officers of the League have been preparing the way for energetic work in 1904. At the Executive Committee meeting, held in Chicago, October, 1903, a definite course of action was mapped out. When the Republican National Committee assembled in Washington, December 11th, 1903, a special committee of the National League appeared before that body and pledged its support and co-operation, receiving the approval of Senator Hanna, Chairman, and subsequently of President Roosevelt at the White House, who especially received the committee.

The work of the National League is best understood by reading its brief constitution, which is presented herewith, together with a short form for the organization of Republican Clubs.

Under this system clubs are being organized in all of the States and Territories and are constantly reporting for enrollment at National League Headquarters.

CONSTITUTION
OF
The National Republican League
OF THE UNITED STATES

Adopted by the National Convention of Republican Clubs, in Chickering Hall, December 15, 16 and 17, 1887, and Amended by the Executive Committee at Saratoga, August 14, 1889, by Authority of the National League Convention at Baltimore March 1, 1889, and Amended by the National League Convention held at St. Paul on July 16, 17 and 18, 1900.

I.

The name of this organization shall be "The National Republican League of the United States."

II.

The League shall consist of the State and Territorial Leagues, which may be duly admitted, as hereinafter provided.

III.

The objects of the League are to encourage and assist in the formation of permanent Republican Clubs and State Leagues, to unite such clubs and leagues for effective and organized work, and generally to advance the principles of the Republican party.

IV.

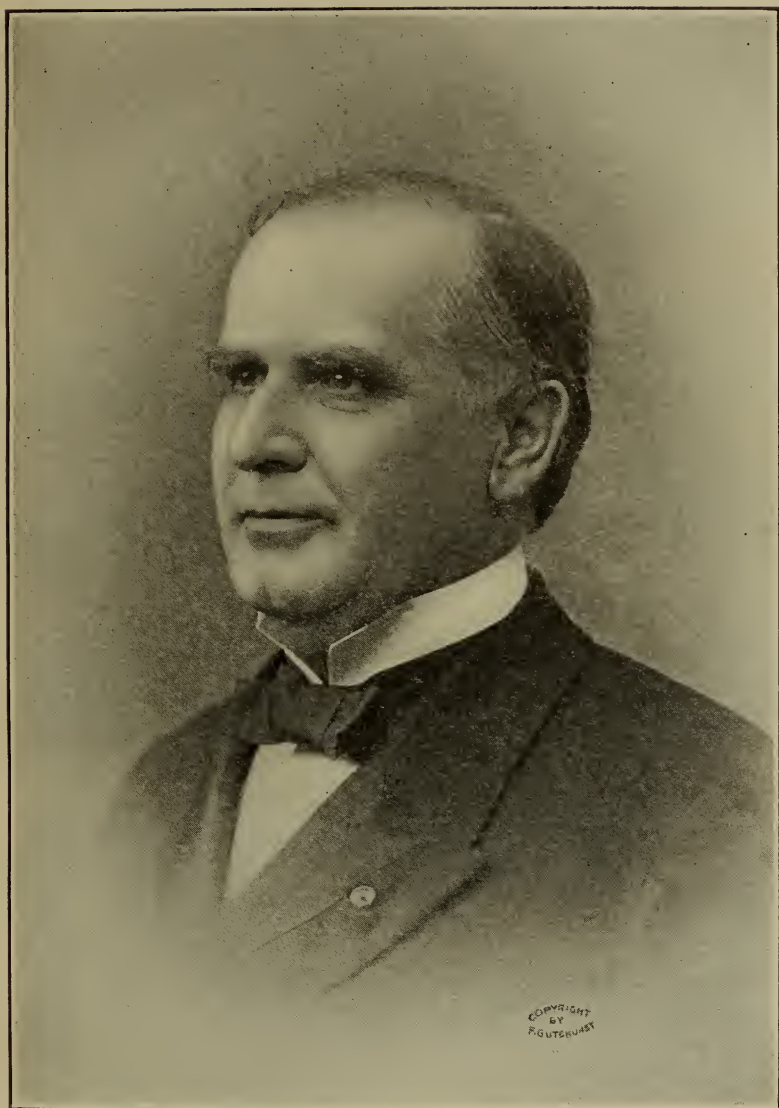
The officers of this League shall be a President and a Vice-President at large, a Vice-President from each State and Territorial organization in the League, a Secretary and Treasurer, all of whom shall be elected at the Convention of the League and shall hold office until the election of their successors. The President shall preside at all Conventions of the League and meetings of the Executive Committee. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President at large shall perform all the duties of the President, and in case of vacancy occurring in the office of the President, the Vice-President at large shall become President until his successor is duly elected; if the Vice-President at large shall not be present, the Executive Committee may select some one from the States or Territorial Vice Presidents to discharge the duties of the President.

V.

Any permanently organized State or Territorial League shall be eligible to membership in this League.

VI.

The National Convention shall be composed of six delegates at large from each State organization in the League and four delegates from each Congressional district in which there shall be one or more Republican



League clubs, together with the President and the Secretary of each State League and all officers of the national organization, who shall be ex-officio delegates. There shall also be apportioned to each State and Territory a number of life members equivalent to their respective representation in Congress; such life memberships will entitle the holders thereof to a seat and a vote in each Convention of the National Republican League actually attended by him, but he may not be represented by proxy. Applications for such memberships should be made to the President and Secretary of the National Republican League, and certificates will be issued by said President and Secretary by and with the approval of the member of the Executive Committee from the State or Territory in which the applicant resides, and upon contribution of not less than \$25 to the National Republican League.

VII.

The Conventions of the League shall be held bi-annually at such time and place as may be designated by the Executive Committee. Notice of the time and place of such Convention shall be given in writing by the Secretary to all organizations in the League at least sixty days prior to the day thereof.

VIII.

The Convention shall be the sole judge of the qualifications of its own members, and shall have power to admit and expel organizations, to overrule the action of the Executive Committee and to levy an assessment on the several organizations composing the League.

IX.

There shall be an Executive Committee composed of one member from each State organization who shall be elected by the delegates from such organization present at the Convention. The President, Secretary and Treasurer of the League shall be ex-officio members of the committee. The committee shall have power to fill all vacancies in its own number or in any of the offices.

X.

The Executive Committee shall have the general management of the affairs of the League when the Convention is not in session, and shall have the control of all funds of the League, subject to the direction of the Convention. It shall have general supervision of the organizations composing the League, and shall, in States which have no State League, be charged with the duty of organizing new clubs, and City, County and State Leagues, wherever in its opinion advisable. The committee shall be called together by the President of the League immediately after the Convention, and then shall organize. The Executive Committee shall appoint from its own number a Financial Committee, an Auditing Committee, and a Purchasing and Disbursing Committee, each of which shall consist of three members. The Executive Committee shall make its own rules and shall hold meetings at such times and places as it shall determine. A meeting may be called at any time by its chairman, and must be called by him when requested by ten members in writing.

XI.

The duties of the officers shall be regulated by the Executive Committee. The Secretary shall be subject to the orders of the Executive Committee. He shall have charge of the headquarters of the League, and shall

receive such compensation as the committee may determine upon. The Treasurer shall be required to give bonds in such an amount as the committee may determine. The committee may remove any of its officers for cause, by a vote of a majority of all its members.

XII.

One League from each State or Territory may be admitted to membership in this League upon its own application in writing, by the Executive Committee.

XIII.

It shall be the duty of the officers of each State, Territorial League and the American College League to call a convention at least once in two years for the purpose of electing officers and delegates to the next National League Convention, and transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

It shall be the duties of the Secretaries of the State and Territorial Leagues and the American College League to furnish to the National Secretary a true and complete list of all clubs belonging to and affiliating with said League on or before the first day of June each year; the first list or roster to be furnished within thirty days after the National League Convention in 1900.

XIV.

The only persons authorized to solicit and receive funds for the National Republican League are the President, Secretary, Treasurer, and members of the Finance Committee, and such other persons who may from time to time be designated by the Finance Committee.

XV.

This League shall not in any manner endeavor to influence the action of any National, State, County or Municipal Convention; nor shall it indicate, as a League, any preference for any candidate before any political convention; nor shall it, as a League, recommend any person as an applicant for any (political) official position.

This Constitution may be amended at any Convention by a majority vote of the organizations present but sixty days' notice in writing of any proposed amendment shall be given by the Secretary to each organization in the League.

Short Form of Constitution for Local Clubs

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

The name of this Club shall be The _____ Republican Club
of _____.

ARTICLE II.

OBJECTS.

The objects of this Club shall be to advocate, maintain and promote the principles of Republicanism; to direct and interest in politics those who have hitherto been more or less indifferent to their political duties; to encourage attendance at primary meetings, in order that honest and capable men may be nominated and elected; to guard and defend the purity of the



MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY
UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA

election laws; to work in harmony with and to carry out the plan of permanent Republican Club organizations; and to perform such other work as may best conserve the interests of the party, National, State and locally, thereby exerting the most potent influence for good government.

ARTICLE III.

ENDORSEMENT OF CANDIDATES.

This Club shall not be used in any way to further the interests of any candidate for office previous to nomination, but shall reserve its force to be exerted in behalf of all candidates nominated by Republican Conventions.

ARTICLE IV.

MEMBERSHIP.

Any person over 18 years of age, who is a Republican and in sympathy with the principles of the Republican party and a supporter of its candidates shall be eligible to membership in this Club.

ARTICLE V.

OFFICERS.

The officers of this Club shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer and Executive Committee of five, and President and Secretary, ex-officio. All officers shall be members of the Club, and shall be elected by ballot at such time as may be prescribed in the by-laws.

ARTICLE VI.

MEETINGS, QUORUMS, ETC.

Sec. 1. The regular meeting of this Club shall be held at _____ on the _____.

Sec. 2. Five members shall constitute a quorum at any regular or duly called special meeting of the Club.

ARTICLE VII.

BY-LAWS, RESOLUTIONS, AMENDMENTS, ETC.

Sec. 1. All by-laws and resolutions of this Club shall require a majority vote of the members at any regular meeting for their adoption.

Sec. 2. Amendments to this constitution shall only be made upon previous notice of two weeks in writing and shall require for their adoption an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members present at a regular meeting.

CALL FOR A REPUBLICAN CLUB

We, the undersigned, Republicans of _____, believing in the principles of Republicanism and that the party's interest can be advanced by the organization of a Republican Club in this locality hereby enroll ourselves for that purpose, and agree to attend a meeting at _____ on the _____ day of _____, 190—, for perfecting an organization.

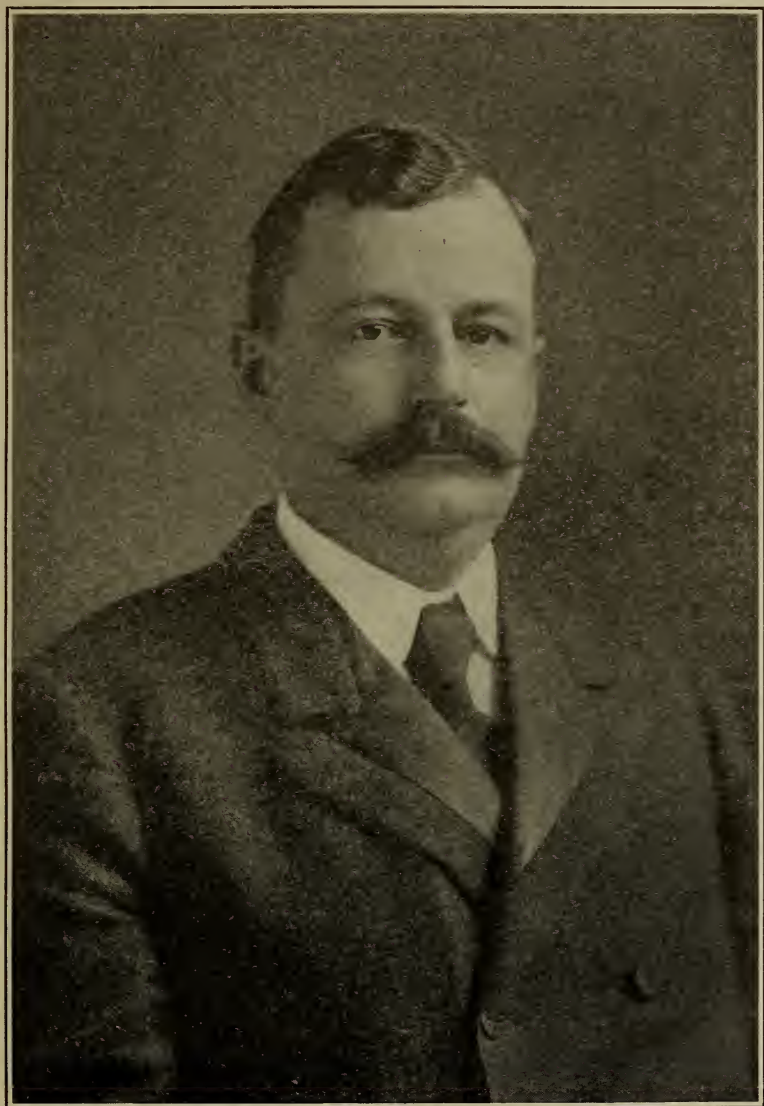
The California Plan

San Francisco, December 10, 1904.

HON J. HAMPTON MOORE,
President National Republican League,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir: At the recent meeting of the Executive Committee, held in Chicago, some inquiries were made concerning the best method of organizing clubs. I beg to submit a plan pursued in California which was very effective.

In the campaign of 1900, I was Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and, with the desire of improving the League organizations in the State, secured the services of two of our brightest young men, who were also good speakers, sending them throughout the State to organize clubs and also to visit existing clubs, urging them to prepare for the campaign. The local newspapers were freely used to advertise meetings and announcements from day to day, stating that meetings would be held on given dates at given towns for the purpose of forming a Republican Club and inviting Republicans to attend, especially the young men and first voters. At each of these meetings one of our organizers was present and addressed the gathering upon the issues of the coming campaign, and also explaining the club plans. Being prepared with blanks for the purpose, he would proceed to enroll those present, and before the meeting adjourned a complete organization was perfected, including election of officers. Care should be used in selecting officers of clubs, and preferably energetic and enthusiastic young men chosen. The organizer then filled a blank, with which he was provided, giving the name of the club, the names of officers and members, sent it to the State Committee Headquarters and proceeded to the next town to attend another meeting. This work was continued until the State was thoroughly organized, and when the actual work of the campaign began the State Committee had a roster of all Republican clubs in the State, and political meetings of the party were held under the auspices of these clubs. In the city of San Francisco a club was formed in each Assembly district, and these have since maintained their organization and now practically control the party politics in their several districts.



BOIES PENROSE
UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM PENNSYLVANIA
LIFE MEMBER UNION REPUBLICAN CLUB

I strongly recommend this plan to League officers, believing it to be the most effective. The organizer, if fitted for the work, will not fail to be well and favorably known to the party leaders and also secure of advancement. One of my organizers is now Assistant United States Attorney and the other Secretary of the Railroad Commission in this State. I make the emphatic declaration that the League organization in California is one of vast importance to the Republican party and a live factor in determining party politics; always subservient to the regular party organization, and ready at a word from the leaders to fight for party success and principles, and this I regard the only way that our League of clubs can accomplish the greatest good.

Very truly yours,

GEO. STONE,

Former President National Republican League.

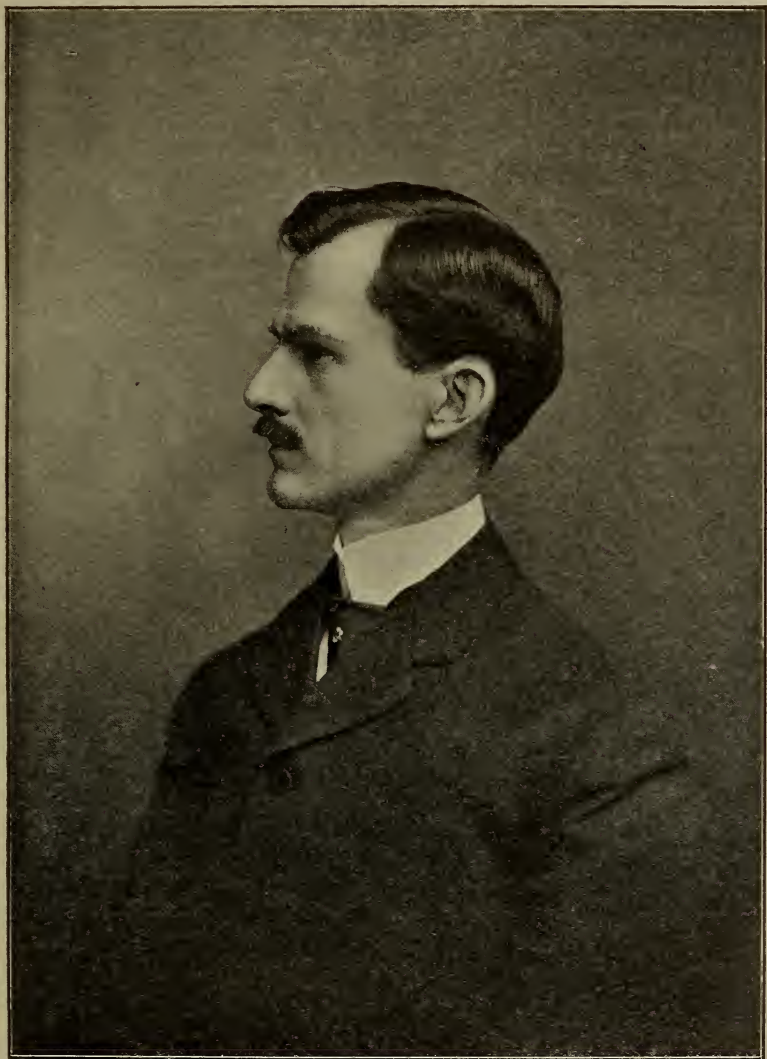
PENNSYLVANIA STATE LEAGUE OF REPUBLICAN CLUBS

<i>Vice-Presidents:</i>	<i>President:</i>	<i>Recording Secretary:</i>
John Mcleary, Philadelphia	JOHN R. WIGGINS	Geo. J. Llewellyn, Wilkes-Barre
Alex. T. Connell, Scranton	Philadelphia	<i>Assistant:</i>
William I. Swoope, Clearfield	<i>Corresponding Secretary:</i>	John R. Long, Philadelphia
John O. Sheatz, Philadelphia	John Kelley, Philadelphia	<i>Treasurer:</i>
Robert H. Lindsay, Pittsburg	<i>Assistants:</i>	Jere H. Shaw, Philadelphia
L. N. Hammerling, Wilkes-Barre	Joseph T. Taylor, Philadelphia	<i>Stenographer:</i>
Joseph Call, Philadelphia	Frank J. Klumpf, Pittsburg	Wm. C. T. Bauerle
Clark Olds, Erie		

The Pennsylvania State League of Republican Clubs grew out of the meeting held in Chickering Hall, New York, when the National League was organized. In April of the following year (1888) Colonel A. Loudon Snowden, Edwin S. Stuart, afterwards Mayor of Philadelphia; Charles F. Warwick, also elected Mayor; Charles Emory Smith, subsequently Postmaster General; State Senator Christopher L. Magee; Recorder of Deeds George von Bonnhurst, of Pittsburg; L. A. Watres, afterwards Lieutenant Governor, and Major Everett Warren, issued a call for a convention at Lancaster. A number of clubs responded by sending delegates, who organized the State League, with Edwin S. Stuart, of Philadelphia, as President. The Vice Presidents were: Major Everett Warren, John B. Robinson and Burr W. McIntosh. The latter distinguished himself in various ways, first as a reporter of the *Press*, then as an actor and later as a soldier, during the Spanish-American war. H. T. Fairlamb was elected Secretary and William Thornton Treasurer; headquarters were established in Philadelphia, and new clubs were organized throughout the State, the League taking an active part in the campaign, resulting in the election of Harrison and Morton.

At the second convention, held in Pittsburg, in 1889, Hon. Edwin S. Stuart was re-elected President, and he was again re-elected at the third convention, which met in Philadelphia, in 1890, and was addressed by United States Senator John M. Thurston, of Nebraska; Congressman Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, and Congressman John P. Dolliver, of Iowa.

At the fourth convention, held in Scranton, in 1891, there was a spirited contest for the Presidency between Congressman John B.



J. HAMPTON MOORE
PRESIDENT NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE
LIFE MEMBER UNION REPUBLICAN CLUB

Robinson, of Media, and John Dalzell, of Pittsburg, Mr. Robinson being ultimately elected unanimously, on motion of Mr. Dalzell. Mr. Robinson was re-elected in 1892, the convention being held in Williamsport and a prize banner was awarded to the Young Men's Tariff Club, of Pittsburg, for making the finest appearance at the National League Convention at Buffalo. Congressman Robinson was again re-elected in 1893, when the sixth convention was held at Reading. In the parade of clubs the Anti-Cobden Club, of Philadelphia, carried off the prize banner, the West Chester Pioneer Club winning second honors.

Major Everett Warren was elected President at the seventh convention, held at Harrisburg, in 1894, and the work of the League was shown in the tremendous majority given to Governor Hastings in the election of that year.

The eighth convention, held at York, in 1895, re-elected Major Warren as President and put in line of promotion as Vice Presidents J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, and Isador Sobel, of Erie.

The ninth convention met in Erie, in 1896, and elected Mr. Sobel President. He was re-elected at the tenth convention, which met at Williamsport, in 1897. In 1898 the eleventh convention was held, in Pittsburg, and a representative club worker of that city, Magistrate Archibald Mackrell, was chosen President. The twelfth convention met at Harrisburg, in 1899, and elected J. Hampton Moore President.

At the Harrisburg Convention so little interest was manifested in the affairs of the League that many predicted its early disappearance from the scene of political activity. Under the vigorous administration of the new President, however, the condition of the organization soon began to show marked improvement, both numerically and financially.

The thirteenth annual convention was held at the Walnut Street Theatre, in the city of Philadelphia, and was followed by one of the most remarkable banquets, at Belmont Mansion, ever given in this State. Mr. Moore was re-elected President.

At the fourteenth convention, held at Scranton, in 1900, he retired in favor of Mr. Frederic W. Fleitz, Deputy Attorney General of the Commonwealth, under the happiest auspices. Mr. Fleitz took active charge of the League and brought its business up to the fifteenth annual convention, held in the city of Erie, in October, 1901, where it opened the gubernatorial campaign. Mr. Fleitz was re-elected at Erie and retired at the sixteenth annual convention, held in the city of Wilkes-Barre, in favor of Mr. John R. Wiggins, of Philadelphia. The Wilkes-Barre Convention was remarkable for

the interest displayed by the active leaders of the State and its proceedings were so acceptable as to be published as a campaign document.

Under the leadership of Mr. Wiggins the State League is now rapidly enrolling new members, in anticipation of work to be done in the Presidential campaign of 1904.

R O S T E R

State League of Republican Clubs

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>C. L. MAGEE CLUB, Pittsburgh.
 GERMAN REP. LINCOLN CLUB,
 Pittsburgh.
 GARFIELD CLUB, Pittsburgh.
 U. S. GRANT CLUB, Pittsburgh.
 THIRD LEG. DIST. CLUB, Pittsburgh.
 HOME MARKET CLUB, Pittsburgh.
 MORRIS W. MEAD CLUB, Pittsburgh.
 21ST WARD CLUB, Pittsburgh.
 JAS. BLACKBURN CLUB, Pittsburgh.
 ALDERMAN McGAREY CLUB, Pitts-
 burgh.
 28TH WARD CLUB, Pittsburgh.
 31ST WARD CLUB, Pittsburgh.
 JOHN DALZELL CLUB, Pittsburgh.
 HOSACK CLUB, Pittsburgh.
 FIRST WARD CLUB, Pittsburgh.
 JOHN MORAN CLUB, Pittsburgh.
 FIDELITY CLUB, Pittsburgh.
 MAJ. E. A. MONTTOOTH CLUB, Pitts-
 burgh.
 YOUNG MEN'S TARIFF CLUB, Pitts-
 burgh.
 COL. WM. A. STONE CLUB, Bellevue.
 FORD AND KIRKER CLUB, Bellevue.
 MONROE CLUB, Bellevue.</p> | <p>ALEX. HAMILTON CLUB, Allegheny
 City.
 SUPERIOR CLUB, Allegheny City.
 13TH WARD CLUB, Allegheny City.
 CRESCENT CLUB, Allegheny City.
 AMERICUS CLUB, Allegheny City.
 J. G. ANDERSON CLUB, N. Braddock.
 JOS. REDFERN CLUB, Wilmerding.
 McKEESPORT CLUB, McKeesport.
 HOMESTEAD CLUB, Homestead.
 SHARPSBURG CLUB, Sharpsburg.
 GRANT CLUB, Mt. Olivet.
 ALLEGHENY CLUB, 818 Liberty St.,
 Allegheny.
 WM. FLYNN CLUB, Pittsburgh.
 NINTH WARD CLUB, Pittsburgh.
 CRAFTON CLUB, Crafton.
 T. W. FORD CLUB, Etna.
 E. G. HUSLER CLUB, Carnegie.
 A. J. BARCHFIELD CLUB, Pittsburgh.
 EIGHTH WARD CLUB, Pittsburgh.
 WEST END CLUB, Pittsburgh.
 J. B. HAMILTON CLUB, Elizabeth.
 16TH WARD CLUB, Pittsburgh.
 ADOLPH EDLIS CLUB, Pittsburgh.
 24TH WARD CLUB, Pittsburgh.</p> |
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ARMSTRONG COUNTY

- M. S. QUAY CLUB, Leechburg.

BEAVER COUNTY

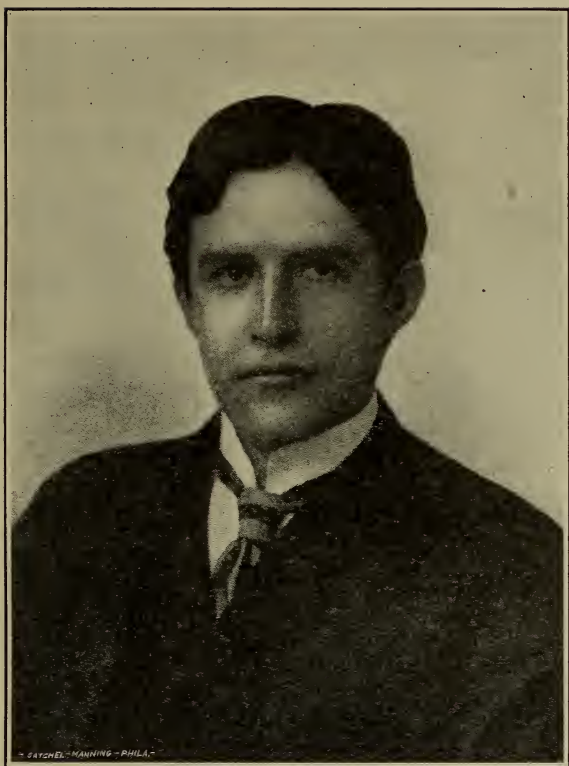
- M. S. QUAY CLUB, Beaver.

BERKS COUNTY

- NORTHEASTERN REP. LEAGUE, McKINLEY CLUB, Reading.
Reading.

BLAIR COUNTY

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| KEYSTONE CLUB, Altoona. | ELKIN CLUB, Altoona. |
|-------------------------|----------------------|



JAMES JAY SHERIDAN
VICE-PRESIDENT NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE
CHICAGO, ILL.

BUCKS COUNTY

BRISTOL TOWNSHIP CLUB, Bristol.

CENTRE COUNTY

PHILLIPSBURG REP. LEAGUE, Phillipsburg. A. E. PATTON CLUB, Grassflat.

CHESTER COUNTY

REPUBLICAN CLUB, Phoenixville. T. L. EYRE CLUB, West Chester.
 YOUNG MEN'S PROGRESSIVE CLUB, Coatesville. W. C. PIONEER CORPS CLUB, West Chester.
 WEST CHESTER CLUB, West Chester. CHESTER COUNTY CLUB, West Chester.
 ROOSEVELT CLUB, West Grove.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY

CLEARFIELD REP. CLUB, Clearfield. DUBOIS CLUB, Dubois.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

TITUSVILLE REP. CLUB, Titusville. COLUMBIA CLUB, Meadville.

DAUPHIN COUNTY

M. S. DETWILER CLUB, Harrisburg. HUMMELSTOWN CLUB, Hummelstown.

DELAWARE COUNTY

YOUNG MEN'S REP. CLUB, Chester. KEYSTONE CLUB, Chester.
 GLENOLDEN CLUB, Glenolden. WAYNE CLUB, Wayne.
 MEDIA REP. CLUB, Media. PROSPECT PARK CLUB, Moores.
 RADNOR REP. CLUB, Wayne. FIFTH WARD CLUB, Chester.
 W. L. MATHUES CLUB, Chester.

ELK COUNTY

RIDGWAY REP. CLUB, Ridgway. DAGUS MINES CLUB, Dagus Mines.
 JOHNSONBURG CLUB, Johnsonburg.

ERIE COUNTY

THIRD WARD CLUB, Erie. FOURTH WARD CLUB, Erie.
 LINCOLN CLUB, Erie. SECOND WARD CLUB, Erie.
 FIFTH WARD CLUB, Erie. BATES CLUB, Albion.
 GERMAN-AMERICAN CLUB, Erie. CONNEAUT CLUB, Edinboro.

FORREST COUNTY

ROOSEVELT REP. CLUB, Tionesta.

INDIANA COUNTY

INDIANA REP. LEAGUE, Indiana.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY

KEYSTONE REP. CLUB, Scranton. 16TH WARD CLUB, Scranton.
 NINTH WARD REP. CLUB, Scranton. NORTH SCRANTON CLUB, Scranton.
 UNION LEAGUE CLUB, Scranton. SONS OF CAMBRIA CLUB, Scranton.
 ROUGH RIDERS' CLUB, Scranton. SUBURBAN CLUB, Scranton.
 LACKAWANNA CO. CLUB, Scranton. SOUTH SIDE CLUB, Scranton.
 WEST SIDE CLUB, Scranton. NORTH END CLUB, Scranton.

LEBANON COUNTY

CITIZENS' LEAGUE, Lebanon. INDUSTRIAL LEAGUE, N. Lebanon.
 LINCOLN LEAGUE, Lebanon.

LANCASTER COUNTY

YOUNG REPUBLICANS' CLUB, Lancaster. CITIZENS' REP. CLUB, Lancaster.

LAWRENCE COUNTY

YOUNG MEN'S REP. CLUB, New Castle. HON. WM. M. BROWN CLUB, New Castle.
HON. WM. D. WALLACE CLUB, New Castle.

LEHIGH COUNTY

UNION REP. CLUB, Hokendauqua. MCKINLEY REP. CLUB, N. Bethlehem.

LUZERNE COUNTY

WYOMING MONUMENT CLUB, Wyoming. LUZERNE CO. LEAGUE, Wilkesbarre.
YOUNG MEN'S CLUB, Plymouth. LINCOLN CLUB, Wilkesbarre.
POLISH CITIZENS' CLUB, Wilkesbarre. MANHATTAN CLUB, Wilkesbarre.
CENTRAL REP. LEAGUE, Wilkesbarre. WEST PITTSBURGH CLUB, W. Pittston.
ROOSEVELT CLUB, Nanticoke. HUNTINGTON VALLEY CLUB, Huntingdon Mills.

LYCOMING COUNTY

YOUNG MEN'S REP. CLUB, Williamsport. NEWBERRY CLUB, Newberry.
FIFTH WARD CLUB, Williamsport. MOSSER'S TANNERY CLUB, Newberry.
FOURTH WARD CLUB, Williamsport. PICTURE ROCKS CLUB, Picture Rocks.
WEST END CLUB, Williamsport. 13TH WARD CLUB, Williamsport.
SOUTH SIDE CLUB, Williamsport. MONTGOMERY CLUB, Montgomery.
CENTRAL CLUB, Williamsport. MONTGOMERY CLUB, Montgomery.
CENTRAL COLORED CLUB, Williamsport. MUNCY CLUB, Muncy.
SECOND WARD CLUB, Williamsport. MONTGOMERY CLUB, Montgomery.
HUGHESVILLE CLUB, Hughesville. THIRD WARD REP. CLUB, S. Williamsport.
JERSEY SHORE CLUB, Jersey Shore.

MCKEAN COUNTY

BRADFORD CITY REP. CLUB, Bradford City. SWEDISH REP. CLUB, Bradford.
SWEDISH REP. CLUB, Kane. SWEDISH REP. CLUB, Mt. Jewett.
SWEDISH REP. CLUB, Pt. Allegheny.

MERCER COUNTY

MERCER COUNTY REP. CLUB, Greenville. YOUNG MEN'S REP. CLUB, Mercer.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

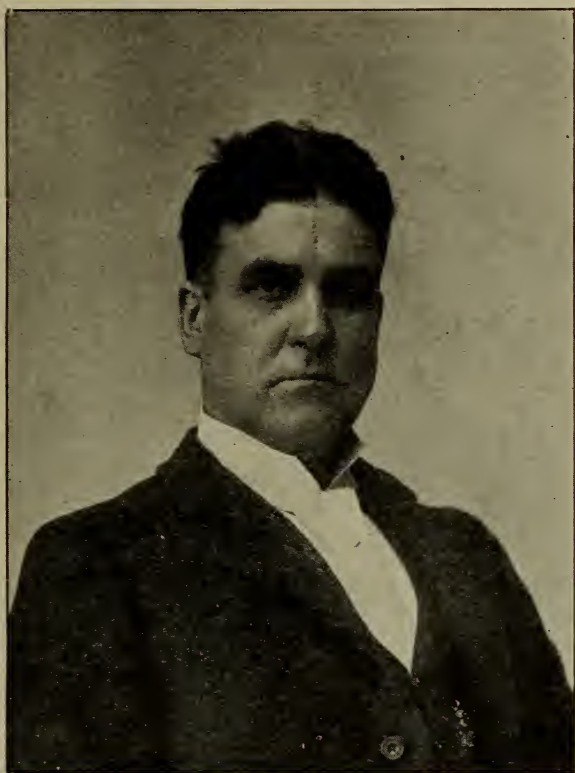
YOUNG MEN'S REP. CLUB, Pottstown. GLENSIDE REP. CLUB, Glenside.
NARBERTH CLUB, Narberth. UNION REP. CLUB, Rockbridge.
REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, Norristown. ELKINS REP. CLUB, Elkins.
POTTSTOWN WARD WORKERS, Pottstown. UNION REP. CLUB, Bala.
BRYN MAWR CLUB, Bryn Mawr.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

WASHINGTON REP. ASSOCIATION, S. Bethlehem. MCKINLEY CLUB, Easton.
WASHINGTON CLUB, Hellertown. LINCOLN CLUB, Bethlehem.
NORTHAMPTON CLUB, Easton.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

SUNBURY REP. CLUB, Sunbury. BANGOR REP. CLUB, Bangor.



ELBERT W. WEEKS
SECRETARY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE
GUTHRIE CENTRE, IOWA

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

Ward.

- 1—UNION REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 2—ITALIAN UNION CLUB, Philadelphia.
YOUNG ITALIAN - AMERICANS, Philadelphia.
MEZZANI AND GARIBALDI CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 3—JAS. F. MORRISON CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 4—FOURTH WARD CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 5—THOS. D. FINLETTER CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 6—SIXTH WARD CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 7—CITIZENS' REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
UNITED REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
JAS. L. GOODALL CLUB, Philadelphia.
M. S. QUAY CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 8—PENROSE CLUB, Philadelphia.
UNION REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
YOUNG REPUBLICANS, Philadelphia.
UNION LEAGUE CLUB, Philadelphia.
CENTRAL CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 9—NINTH WARD CLUB, Philadelphia.
BURLAN CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 10—WM. R. LEEDS CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 11—ELEVENTH WARD CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 12—THEO. B. STULB CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 13—MUTUAL REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
YOUNG MEN'S CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 14—UNION REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 15—HARRISON REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
UNION REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
NEPTUNE REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
YOUNG MEN'S REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 16—BENJ. HARRISON REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
EDWIN S. STUART CLUB, Philadelphia.
JAS. A. GARFIELD CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 17—GERMAN-AMERICAN CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 18—A. C. HARMER CLUB, Philadelphia.
UNION CLUB, Philadelphia.
E. S. CRAMP CLUB, Philadelphia.

Ward.

- 19—ANTI-COBDEN CLUB, Philadelphia.
NINETEENTH WARD REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
WORKINGMEN'S PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE, Philadelphia.
- 20—YOUNG MEN'S CLUB, Philadelphia.
TWENTIETH WARD REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
FIDELITY CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 21—TWENTY-FIRST WARD CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 22—GERMANTOWN REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
YOUNG REPUBLICANS' CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 23—TWENTY-THIRD WARD CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 24—HAMILTON REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
PARKSIDE REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
LINCOLN REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 25—UNITED REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
EAST END REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
YOUNG REPUBLICANS' CLUB, Philadelphia.
YOUNG MEN'S REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
FRED. M. WAGNER CLUB, Philadelphia.
INDEPENDENT CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 26—EAST END CLUB, Philadelphia.
TWENTY-SIXTH WARD CLUB, Philadelphia.
ARTHUR MORROW CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 27—WEST PHILA. REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 28—UNION REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
CENTRAL REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
WEST END REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 29—CONTINENTAL REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
OXFORD REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
WEST END REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
TWENTIETH CENTURY REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
- 30—THIRTIETH WARD YOUNG MEN'S REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
ISLAND 12TH OF JULY REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY—Continued

Ward.

- 31—UNION REP. LEAGUE, FIRST CONG. DIST., Philadelphia.
 31—VESTA REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
 J. MECLEARY REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
 UNION REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
 32—THIRTY-SECOND WARD REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
 HARRY R. WILDEY REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
 DIRIGO REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
 WEST END REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
 33—TOM REED REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
 THIRTY-THIRD W A R D REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
 GERMAN - AMERICAN LEAGUE, Philadelphia.
 BRITISH - AMERICAN LEAGUE, Philadelphia.
 AFRO-AMERICAN LEAGUE, Philadelphia.
 LINCOLN LEAGUE, Philadelphia.
 34—M. S. QUAY LEAGUE, Philadelphia.
 YOUNG MEN'S LEAGUE, Philadelphia.
 THIRTY-FOURTH WARD REP. LEAGUE, Philadelphia.
 ROOSEVELT REP. LEAGUE, Philadelphia.

Ward.

- 35—TACONY REP. LEAGUE, Philadelphia.
 36—YOUNG MEN'S REP. LEAGUE, Philadelphia.
 GRAY'S FERRY REP. LEAGUE, Philadelphia.
 37—THIRTY-SEVENTH W A R D LEAGUE, Philadelphia.
 38—LINCOLN REP. LEAGUE, Philadelphia.
 THIRTY-EIGHTH WARD REP. LEAGUE, Philadelphia.
 NINETY REP. LEAGUE, Philadelphia.
 FIRST REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
 39—M. S. QUAY REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
 40—FORTIETH WARD REP. CLUB, E. W. PATTON REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
 41—FORTY-FIRST WARD REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
 42—WYOMING REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
 WAR VETERANS' REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
 LINCOLN REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.
 WISSINOMING REP. CLUB, Philadelphia.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY

- MAHANoy CITY REP. CLUB, Mahanoy City.
 W. J. WHITEHOUSE CLUB, Pottsville.
 FIFTH WARD REP. CLUB, Pottsville.
 CENTRAL REP. CLUB, Pottsville.
 YOUNG MEN'S REP. CLUB, Mahanoy City.

- FIFTH WARD REP. CLUB, Mahanoy City.
 LOYAL LEGION REP. CLUB, Shenandoah.
 MCKINLEY REP. CLUB, Shenandoah.

SOMERSET COUNTY

- LINCOLN REP. CLUB, Somerset.

TIOGA COUNTY

- CENTRAL REP. CLUB, Wellsboro.

VENANGO COUNTY

- OIL CITY REP. CLUB, Oil City.

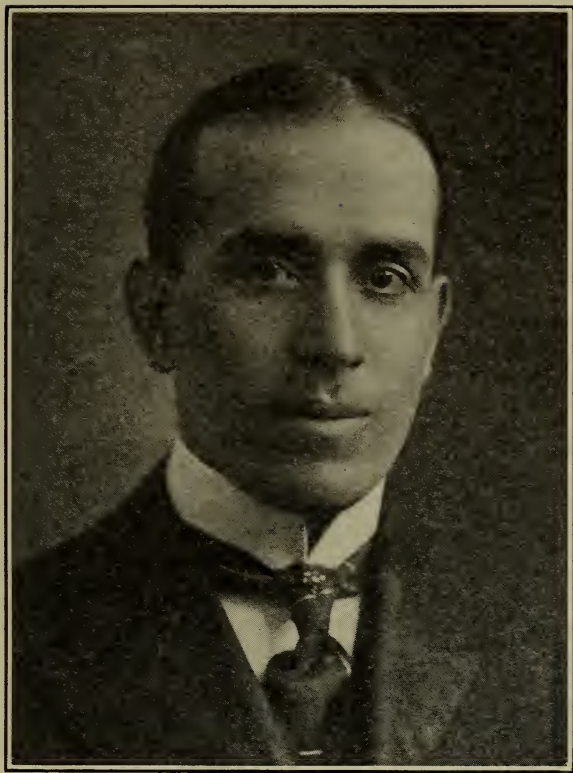
WARREN COUNTY

- WARREN CITY REP. CLUB, Warren.

YORK COUNTY

- HANOVER REP. CLUB, Hanover.
 M. S. QUAY CLUB, Dillsboro.

- COLORLED MEN'S CLUB, York.
 SEVENTH WARD CLUB, York.



SID. B. REDDING
TREASURER NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

The Allied Republican Clubs

The coming to Philadelphia of the National Convention of 1900, which nominated McKinley and Roosevelt, put new energy into the Republican organizations of the city and State. At that time the State League of Republican Clubs was presided over by J. Hampton Moore, who conceived the idea of organizing all of the Philadelphia clubs into a homogeneous body, which became famous throughout the country subsequently as "The Allied Republican Clubs of Philadelphia and Vicinity," with headquarters located at the Union Republican Club House, Philadelphia.

The State League, in conjunction with the Allied Republican Clubs, entered vigorously into all of the work incident to the reception and entertainment of delegates and visitors to the National Convention. Never before in the history of the city were so many Republicans enrolled in the various clubs, nor was more genuine party enthusiasm displayed. Committees were formed to assist visitors in every possible way to comfort and enjoyment. Club houses everywhere were thrown open and entertainments lasting for days were freely given. Large amounts of money were raised and spent to maintain the proverbial hospitality of the "City of Brotherly Love." The Union Republican Club House was a Mecca of all pilgrims and was visited by thousands. All kinds of courtesy were shown. Cards were issued entitling visitors to the freedom of many of the club houses and public institutions and also admitting them to the Convention Hall on certain days. Under the auspices of the Allied Republican Clubs, a great parade, marshalled by General Louis Wagner, was arranged for June 18th, and from the Union Club headquarters was reviewed by National Chairman Hanna, Senator Scott, General Dick, Mr. Manley, of Maine; Mr. Payne, afterwards Postmaster-General, and many other distinguished men. Upwards of thirty thousand young men were in line on that night, with banners and devices indicating their loyalty to party and their devotion to country.

Under the same auspices, on the evening of June 19th, a reception and mass meeting was held in the Academy of Music, presided over by the President of the Allied Republican Clubs, and addressed by United States Senator John M. Thurston, former President of the National Republican League, and others.

The Allied Republican Clubs is still in existence, under the same management with which it began its work, and it has been found of great value in mobilizing the clubs whenever occasion has required. Especially useful has this system of organization been in arousing party sentiment and in stirring up interest in the State League and National Conventions. It has been very largely due to this interest that a Philadelphian was placed at the head of the National Republican League. The roster of Allied Republican Clubs comprises the Philadelphia Clubs in the Pennsylvania State League.



JOHN M. THURSTON
EX-PRESIDENT NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE
NEBRASKA-WASHINGTON

Union Republican Club

The Union Republican Club, which has rounded out twenty-five years of corporate existence—although it really dates from 1875—suggests by its name an interesting phase of local political history. Although the Republican party as a national body was organized in Philadelphia and found there some of its most ardent supporters, Philadelphians, for some unexplained reason, did not take kindly to the name. For several years, in fact until after the war, the party was known in Philadelphia as the Union party. Some years afterwards, when the Republican leaders formed a new political club, they naturally named it after their old party—the Union Club. This was about 1875, and followed immediately upon the disbandment of the Pilgrim Club.

The Pilgrim Club (a unique organization) had rooms in one of the Girard Trust's buildings, on Chestnut street, above Eleventh. Its members were all politicians, generally the leaders of their wards or districts, and both Democrats and Republicans belonged to it. The members protested that it was a purely social organization, but the public believed that it was formed to promote deals between the leaders of the two parties and to enable a "ring" to control both nominations and elections. The members were known as the Mysterious Pilgrims and the clamor about their alleged doings finally became so loud and threatening that in 1875 the Pilgrims decided to disband. Among the more prominent Republican Pilgrims were John L. Hill, William R. Leeds, Charles A. Porter, James N. Kerns, Charles H. T. Collis and such eminent Democrats as Lewis C. Cassidy, John Welsh and William McMullen represented that party.

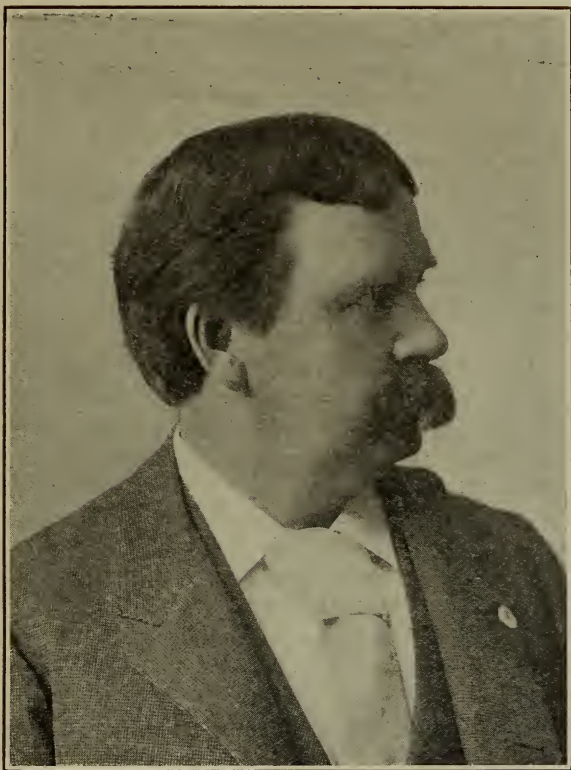
The Pilgrims had no sooner disbanded than the Republican leaders organized the Union Club and arranged to lease the building at the northeast corner of Eleventh and Chestnut streets, but, pending its reconstruction, the new club met on Chestnut street, above Tenth. It was chartered October 28th, 1878, under the name of the Union Republican Club, the charter being issued to M. Hall Stanton, for many years President of the Board of Education; John E. Addicks, Health Officer of the city and father of J. Edward Addicks, who has kept Delaware in a ferment for several years; Harry C. Selby, the

first Secretary of the club; James N. Kerns, afterwards United States Marshal, and John McCullough.

The Union Republican Club at once elected to membership all the members of the Union Club, which then passed out of existence. Its first President was John E. Addicks, who, besides being Health Officer, had served as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873. The first House Committee consisted of James N. Kerns, William Thorpe, William Delaney, John Lamon and William R. Leeds, and the first Committee on Membership, of John L. Hill, John McCullough, Charles A. Porter and Hamilton Disston. The club, composed almost exclusively of office holders and ward leaders, became at once a great political power. There was no law on the subject, but in order to get a Republican nomination the candidate was obliged to become a member of the club. This was partly due to the fact that the leaders could not be seen on such business anywhere except at the club house, and to gain admission thereto one had to be a member. The club grew rapidly in numbers and in political power. At one time it had nearly six hundred names on its roll, but the organization of ward clubs had a tendency to lessen the attendance at the Union Republican Club, and in the course of a quarter of a century death has removed many of the members, whose places have not been filled. The old-time leaders who survive still cling to the old club, even though they may be obliged to belong also to ward organizations.

The club at once entered into active work. Its rooms were finely furnished and in them were given receptions to many distinguished political leaders, among them Roscoe Conkling, Simon Cameron and James G. Blaine. The reception to Senator Conkling was given in 1878. It was the first of these functions, and brought about an exhibition of courtesy by political opponents that is worth recording.

During the war partisan feeling ran high and street fights, amounting to small riots, were common. The Republican Invincibles and the Keystone Club (Democratic) were frequently assailed when passing through wards politically hostile to them, and fatal affrays were not infrequent. The conditions were favorable for street fights, for the sidewalks were of brick and the streets were paved with small cobble stones, which were formidable missiles. So common were stone fights that storekeepers had shutters which they could put up over their show windows to protect the glass. After the war, party feeling subsided and the organization of the Pilgrim Club is credited with having removed the last trace of bitterness. That an era of good feeling had been brought about is shown by two



JAMES S. CLARKSON
EX-PRESIDENT NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE
IOWA—NEW YORK

entries in the minute book of the Union Republican Club. The first records the passage of a resolution of thanks to the Americus Club (Democratic) for the courtesy of a salute on the occasion of the reception given to Senator Roscoe Conkling. The other entry records the thanks extended to the Union Republican Club by the Samuel J. Randall Club for the loan of guidons and flags carried by the latter club at the inauguration of Grover Cleveland as President, in March, 1885.

Upon the roof of the building at Eleventh and Chestnut streets a cannon was mounted, from which salutes were fired whenever there was a political parade. On such occasions the club corner became a centre of interest, for provision was made to profusely decorate the house and also for discharging fireworks from the windows and the roof. In the early days Chestnut street was the chief thoroughfare for processions; in recent years Broad street has become the scene of such demonstrations, but as long as the Union Republican Club maintained its old headquarters Republican processions turned eastward on Chestnut as far as Eleventh street that they might receive its greeting.

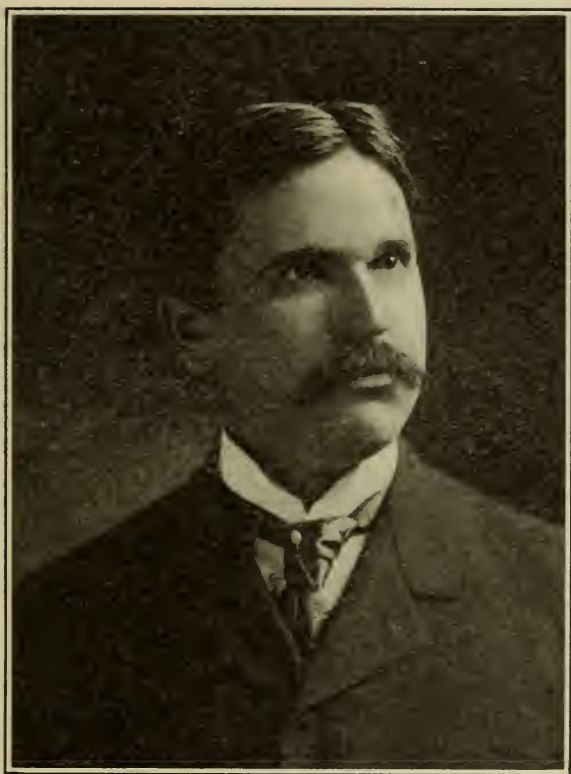
The chief functions of the club have been parades at National Conventions of the Republican party and at the inauguration of Republican Presidents and Governors. The club has attended all National Republican Conventions held outside of Philadelphia since its organization, as an escort to the Pennsylvania delegates, and it has also attended all Republican inaugurations, invariably attracting favorable comment because of its strict regulations as to uniform and the fine appearance of the members.

As before noted, nearly all the members have been office holders, including all the Republican Governors of the State, United States Senators from Pennsylvania and members of the House of Representatives from Philadelphia districts. A list of the members would be a roster of public officers, but some names may be recalled as they appear in the minute book of the club. In addition to those already mentioned may be noted Joseph M. Gazzam, George Truman, Wm. E. Littleton, Rufus Shapley, Joseph Bonham, William G. Huey, W. Elwood Rowan, Judge Mayer Sulzberger (who has been a member since 1879), W. Henry Lex, Horace Disston, Howard J. Reeder, Chester N. Farr, W. S. Reyburn, Wm. B. Smith, Robert Adams, Jr., John A. Forepaugh, A. Loudon Snowden, Thomas V. Cooper, John C. Grady, George Handy Smith, George S. Graham, Samuel W. Pennypacker, Boies Penrose, Edwin S. Stuart, Thomas Potter, Jr., E. B. Hardenbergh, James A. Beaver, B. Franklin Fisher, Israel W. Durham, Charles E. Voorhees, William B. Mann, Theodore B.

Stulb, A. S. L. Shields, J. Hampton Moore, Charles F. Warwick, Ward R. Bliss, Gen. H. H. Bingham, Edwin H. Fittler.

The Union Club attended the National Republican Convention at Cincinnati in 1876, but as the delegates from Pennsylvania presented the name of Governor Hartranft for President the club went out as the Hartranft Club. A majority of the delegates were for Blaine, but they were tied down by instructions for Hartranft. The convention was one of the most famous ever held, because of the cleverness with which the will of the delegates was defeated by skilful manipulation. The convention was for Blaine and yet Blaine did not get the nomination. He would have won the first day if a vote could have been reached, but the proceedings were delayed by his opponents, who finally had the gas cut off, so as to compel adjournment of the convention. Ex-Senator Cameron was Chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation and had for one of his lieutenants the late Robert W. Mackey. To keep the Blaine delegates from voting for him, Cameron and Mackey proposed that the Pennsylvania delegation should vote as a unit for Hartranft as long as his vote increased, but that when he dropped in the race the delegation should vote as a unit as the majority directed. The Blaine men readily consented, in the belief that Hartranft would soon drop out. In this they were disappointed, for Mackey, who was an adept in such matters, arranged to get a few votes for Hartranft from other delegations and they were added on successive ballots, so as to keep his vote rising. When at last the Blaine delegates were free to vote for him the opportunity to nominate him had passed, a stampede ensued to Rutherford B. Hayes giving the latter 384 votes, against 351 for Blaine, on the seventh ballot. The Hartranft Club had served its purpose, but some of the members were not at all pleased with the outcome.

The first national convention attended by the Union Republican Club as such was that held in Chicago in 1880, made ever memorable by the famous contest in which the 306 were engaged. Blaine and Grant were the leading candidates, but neither could get a majority of the delegates. Ultimately the Blaine forces turned to Garfield, in order to beat Grant, and succeeded in their purpose. Garfield was at the head of the Ohio delegation that was instructed for Senator Sherman. Grant's supporters were led by Cameron, Conkling and Logan, and they held their force of 306 to the end of the struggle. Thirty-six ballots were taken. Three hundred and seventy-eight votes were required to nominate. Grant never had less than 303 nor more than 313. Blaine's highest vote was 285 and did not fall off materially until the 35th ballot, when it fell to 257. On the next



D. D. WOODMANSEE
EX-PRESIDENT NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE
CINCINNATI, OHIO

ballot all but 42 delegates deserted him and Garfield was nominated by 399 votes, to 306 for Grant. The nomination for the Vice Presidency was conceded to the New York delegation, which chose Chester A. Arthur, who subsequently became President through the assassination of President Garfield.

The club started for Chicago on Sunday, May 30th, under the Marshalship of William R. Leeds, and escorted by a delegation of citizens marshaled by James N. Kerns. It returned June 9th, in the evening, and the members were escorted to the club house by a number of political organizations, amid a blaze of fireworks. During the parade Walter Bean, a spectator was injured by the discharge of a cannon and the club made suitable provision to care for him while in the hospital.

John E. Addicks, the first President of the club, died in January, 1883, and William R. Leeds was elected as the second President.

In 1884 the club attended the National Convention at Chicago, where Blaine at last received the nomination, only to be defeated in the election. The Convention assembled June 3, and there was little opposition to Blaine, who was nominated on the fourth ballot. Logan became the candidate for Vice President, and up to the last moment everything seemed favorable to their election. Then came the Burchard episode, which lost New York for Blaine and with it the election.

The club presented a fine appearance at this convention, the members all being in uniform of gray, with cream colored high hats. President Leeds acted as marshal. The return was made June 7, and the members were escorted to their club house by fifteen Republican clubs, James N. Kerns being chief marshal.

The Republican National Convention of 1888 was held in Chicago, beginning the 19th of June, and was, as a matter of course, attended by the Union Republican Club. The Pennsylvania delegates, assuming that Blaine had retired, declared in favor of Senator John Sherman. The contest was between Sherman, Gresham, Alger and Harrison, and the latter won on the eighth ballot. He won the election also, New York again deciding the contest.

Another great reception was given to the club on its return to the city, June 26th, 1888. Wendell P. Bowman was chief marshal of the procession and the parade was one of the events of the campaign, nearly all the Republican clubs in the city participating.

The next National Convention to be attended by the Union Republican Club was that of 1892, which renominated Benjamin Harrison, but without success. The Convention met at Minneapolis, June 7th, 1892, and nominated Harrison on the first ballot, Blaine and

McKinley being his chief competitors, with almost equal votes. Cleveland was again his competitor at the election, and relieved the club of the expense of a trip to Washington to attend the inauguration ceremonies.

The club was detained in Minneapolis long beyond the usual period of a convention and some of the members would have been in sore straits but for the generous enterprise of the leaders who could command money by telegraphic order..

The club having arrived in the city on Sunday there was no reception to the returning members as in other years, but the *Public Ledger* printed an account of the trip, which is here reproduced as being typical of the club's many festive journeys.

[From the *Ledger* of June 13th, 1892.]

The party had been away from Philadelphia just eight days and nine hours, and during that time not an accident occurred to mar the pleasure of the trip nor was there a case of sickness in the delegation. Those who had attended previous National Conventions in a similar manner say it was the most pleasant trip of the kind they ever took. The participants were congenial and the harmony in which they started was not once disturbed. The long trip to and from Minneapolis which, under ordinary circumstances would have proved tiresome, was pleasantly passed in telling stories, singing songs and chaffing each other. The last was indulged in frequently in the delegates' car, where District Attorney George S. Graham, A. S. L. Shields, David H. Lane, Colonel Isaac Shields and David Martin tortured with their wit the innocent who laid himself open to their attacks. When they had no victims they would turn on each other to the delight of those around.

Those in the next car were enlivened by Senator Penrose, Sheriff Connell, Congressman Robinson, Select Councilman Houseman, Magistrate Durham and S. Hoxie Godwin.

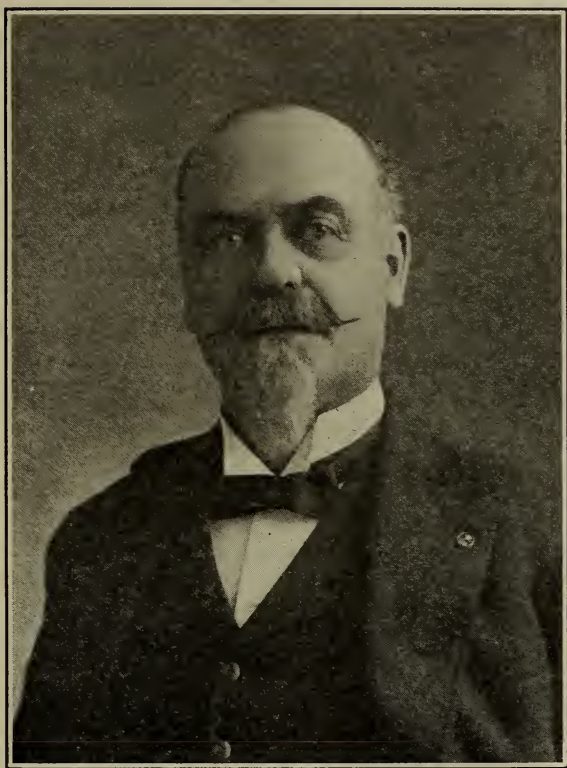
Select Councilman Anderson, Representative Shick and ex-Common Councilman Lloyd had charge of the next car and their administration gave Select Councilmen Patton and Short, Representative Fletcher, Frank Hartley and the other occupants some idea of Fifth ward politics.

Ex-United States Marshal Leeds was the hero of the next car. His long experience in attending National Conventions deprived this one of special interest to him.

Mr. Leeds did not deign to visit the Convention hall once, preferring to remain on the train and sing "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue," which was joined in by other members of the party. In this car were Magistrates Clement and Ahern, Senator Grady, Charles Voorhees and Harry Hunter, who had to leave the party at Minneapolis and return home to attend the funeral of his brother-in-law.

The entire delegation had their meals served while in Minneapolis and on the road in the Pullman dining car Coronado. County Commissioners Stubb and Wildemore had charge of the commissary and during the entire trip they attended to the wants of the inner man to the satisfaction of every one.

Previous to leaving Minneapolis on Friday night after the nominations were made, a number of flags and portraits of President Harrison were procured and the train decorated. Harrison badges had been se-



GEORGE STONE
EX-PRESIDENT NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

cured and soon every one was wearing upon the lapel of his coat the portrait of the Republican candidate for President.

At Fort Wayne a meeting of the delegates was called to take action upon the nomination. David Martin, in assuming the duties of chairman, said the object of the meeting was the endorsement of the candidates nominated at Minneapolis. "As Republicans," said Mr. Martin, "we may fairly differ with each other as to our preferences, yet when nominations are once made all differences should be forgotten and every good Republican should vie with each other in loyalty and devotion to the ticket. The candidates nominated are strong and will, I am sure, grow in strength until November, when the choice of the Minneapolis Convention will be ratified by the people."

District Attorney Graham, who acted as secretary of the meeting, spoke in high terms of President Harrison as a public official whose four years of service in the Presidential chair would assure the country that it could safely trust the high office he was filling in his hands for another term.

David H. Lane then offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hereby endorse and ratify the nominations made at Minneapolis and declare our purpose to cordially and loyally join in the support of our nominees, declaring it to be the duty of every true Republican to unite under Harrison and Reid and battle for victory. Our candidates will command the respect of all thoughtful men, and in the unassailable record of the administration of President Harrison we have a sure guarantee of victory.

The meeting then adjourned with cheers for the ticket.

On the way home the train stopped four hours in Chicago. This gave the Philadelphians an opportunity to see the great city of the West, which they all embraced. Some of them procured carriages and went to the World's Fair grounds and viewed the colossal buildings then in course of erection. Others took a drive on Michigan avenue along the lake front and many walked through the business portions of the city.

Pittsburg was reached shortly after seven o'clock yesterday morning and there was every prospect that the train would reach Philadelphia about five o'clock. When about forty miles this side of the Smoky City a freight wreck was encountered which delayed the Philadelphians several hours.

At Harrisburg a party of friends met the train and several minutes were spent there. Common Councilman Clayton M. Hunsicker went on to meet the party and returned to Philadelphia with them. Mr. Hunsicker, upon learning of Harrison's nomination on Friday, immediately organized the first Harrison Club as a tribute to District Attorney Graham, who resides in the same ward with Mr. Hunsicker and who supported Mr. Harrison from the first.

James Timmons, Traveling Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was with the delegation during the entire trip. He attended to the location of the train, took charge of the tickets and kept the Philadelphians informed of the movement of the train.

In 1893 William R. Leeds, declining to be a candidate for reelection, nominated A. S. L. Shields as his successor, and Mr. Shields accordingly became the third President. Mr. Leeds died November 5th, 1894, much lamented, for he had been from the earliest days the most active member of the club and had brought it to a high degree of political efficiency.

In 1896 the club journeyed to St. Louis, to attend the National Convention, which opened June 16th. Again there was only one ballot for President, McKinley having a large majority of the delegates. Pennsylvania voted for Matthew Stanley Quay. McKinley was triumphantly elected, by a large popular and electoral majority, over William J. Bryan, and the Union Republican Club attended his inauguration, on the 4th of March, 1897.

The reception of the club upon its return from St. Louis, June 20th, 1896, was the greatest in its history. The club arrived on Saturday evening and was welcomed by more than 10,000 uniformed men, with Gen. Charles L. Leiper as chief marshal.

In December, 1899, Hon. John C. Grady was elected the fourth President of the club, but the club had no opportunity in 1900 to make its usual journey to a distant city, for the Republican National Convention was held in Philadelphia, and the club was called upon to act as host to many other organizations. It did so in most liberal fashion and the Convention was one of the most enjoyable ever held. Mr. McKinley was renominated and Roosevelt was forced to take second place. Bryan was again the candidate of the opposition, but was more overwhelmingly defeated than before, without the aid of a Gold Democratic ticket. The club again attended the inauguration of President McKinley, but, a few months afterwards, the assassination of the President called Vice President Roosevelt to the White House.

During the administration of Senator Grady as President the club removed from Eleventh and Chestnut streets to its new club house, at 227 South Broad street, a commodious and well furnished building, which, through the courtesy of the club, has been made headquarters for both the State League of Republican Clubs and for the National League. On the first floor are handsome reception rooms or parlors, in the rear of which has been built, in what was once the side yard of the dwelling, a quaint café. On the second floor partitions have been removed to make a large assembly hall, where the meetings of the club are held. The remainder of the commodious building is fitted up for reading, card rooms, &c. The club is open at all hours for the refreshment of members. The building contains many portraits of political leaders, chief among them being a fine portrait in oil of Hon. Simon Cameron. Another notable picture in the possession of the club is the original of P. F. Rothermel's "Battle of Gettysburg," subsequently greatly enlarged by order of the State of Pennsylvania and now on exhibition in the War Museum of the State, attached to the Executive building at Harrisburg.

On January 15th, 1903, J. Hampton Moore was elected Presi-

dent of the club, being fifth in the line of succession. He at once devoted his energies to an improvement of its financial condition. In January, 1904, he was unanimously re-elected.

As soon as Chicago had been selected as the Convention city and the date fixed for the National Convention of 1904, the club passed a resolution to attend as an escort to the delegates from Pennsylvania, and a committee was appointed to arrange for transportation and for hotel accommodations. The roster of the club follows:

ROSTER

OF THE

Union Republican Club

OF PHILADELPHIA

OFFICERS

President—J. Hampton Moore

Vice-President—John R. Wiggins

Recording Secretary—Theodore B. Stulb

Financial Secretary—John Kelley

Treasurer—J. Martin Rommel

Directors

Thomas L. Townsend

John C. Grady

Ward R. Bliss

Thomas Sailer

Charles C. Overbeck

John O'Donnell

Harry Hunter

John J. Kirk

Harry W. Pierson

STANDING COMMITTEES

HOUSE—Gustav Bacharach, *Chairman*; Henry Starr Richardson, James B. Craighead, Clifton Maloney, J. Warner Hutchins.

FINANCE—John O. Sheatz, Maylin J. Pickering, Clifton Maloney, Joseph T. Taylor, G. Herbert Leaf.

ENTERTAINMENT—T. L. Townsend, James B. Craighead, J. Warner Hutchins, Howard B. Lewis, John McLeer.

ART AND LITERATURE—William J. Milligan, Henry Starr Richardson, John O'Donnell, Edward P. Evans, David C. Humphrys.

MEMBERSHIP—Henry W. Pierson, Charles F. Kennedy, John R. Wiggins, Gustav Bacharach, Horace Pettit.

MEMBERS

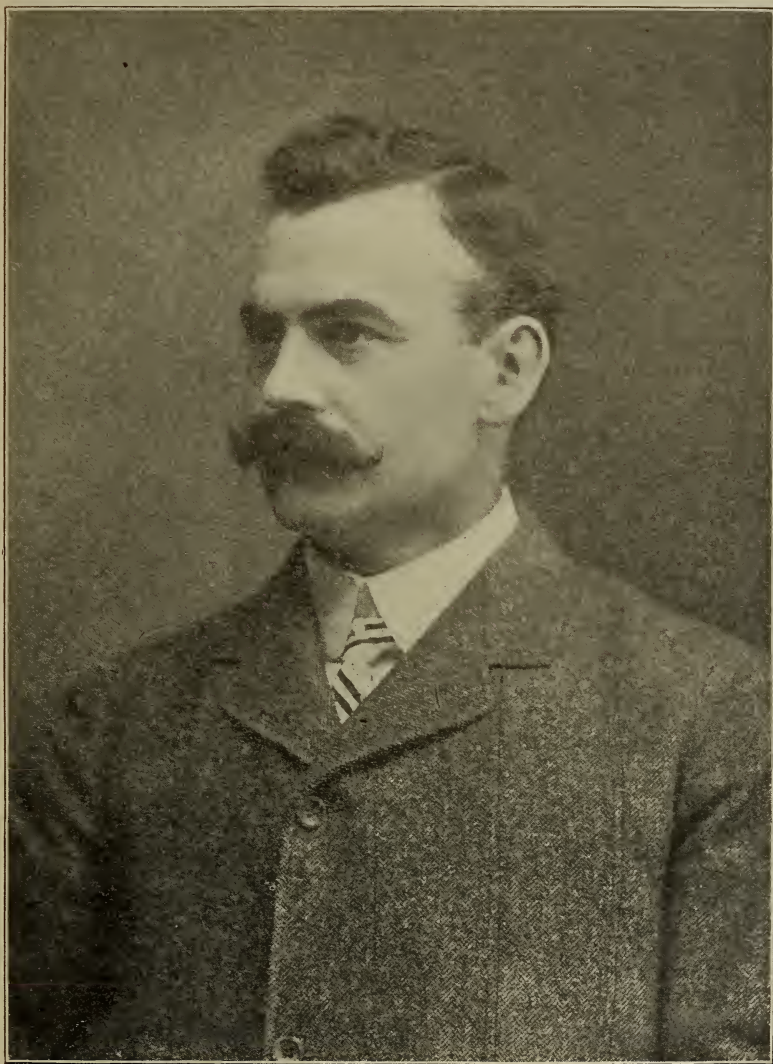
ALBURGER, JACOB F.....	521	Arcade Building
ACTON, WALTER M.....		Salem, N. J.
ANDREWS, HON. W. H.....		Park Building, Pittsburg
ALLEN, THOMAS R.....	1410	Porter Street
ALLISON WILLIAM G.....	3718	Haverford Avenue
ANDERSON, DUNCAN C.....		Tradesmen's Trust
BINGHAM, HON. H. H.....	315	South Twelfth Street
BRUNER, FRANK K.....	653	City Hall
BLACK, HUGH.....	2329	Wharton Street
BARNES, THOMAS.....		Twenty-third and South Street
BLISS, HON. WARD R.....	409	Fidelity Building
BLUM, RALPH.....		Tenth and Market Streets
BOYLE, THOMAS S.....	1401	Porter Street
BARNETT, COL. JAMES E.....		Pittsburg
BURK, EDWARD.....	620	City Hall
BOWEN, CHARLES H.....	206	Carpenter Street
BACH, R. N.....	2226	South Seventeenth street
BULLEN, DR. W. H.....	5018	Race Street
BLACKBURN CHARLES E.....	35	North Seventh street
BROWN, HON. CHARLES L.....		West End Title Building
BROWN, JOSEPH H.....		Holmesburg
BERKLEBACH, HON. W. H.....	1817	North Twentieth Street
BOYD, WILLIAM.....	4709	Parrish Street
BARTON, WILLIAM J.....	532	South Taney Street
BEROLTZHEIMER, D. D.....	317-19	South Eighteenth Street
BACHARACH, GUSTAV.....	171	City Hall
BELLAK, L. M.....	1129	Chestnut Street
BUETTNER, J. J.....	826	Vine Street
COPPUCK M. M.....	232	City Hall
COLVILLE, ALEXANDER.....	2201	Fairmount Avenue
CASTOR, HON. GEORGE S.....		Torresdale
COCHRONE, HON. S. B.....	408	Fidelity Building
CORNELL, WILLIAM S.....	3715	Walnut Street
COWAN, ALEXANDER.....	2227	South Twelfth Street
CAINES, CHARLES W.....	2143	Bainbridge Street
CASSEL, HON. H. BIRD.....		Lancaster
CORR, PETER H.....	213	Chestnut Street
DURHAM, HON. ISRAEL W.....		Betz Building, Philadelphia
DETRE, CYRUS S.....	35	North Seventh Street
DISSTON, FRANK.....	1530	North Sixteenth Street
DEGENBERG, P. N.....	1413	Chestnut Street
DAVIS, EDWARD T.....		Ninth and Parrish Streets
DUNLAP, HENRY C.....		Juniper and Cherry Streets
DAGER, JOHN H.....		Norristown, Pa.
DISSTON, HARRY C.....	1609	North Broad Street
ELVERSON, JAMES.....	1109	Market Street
ERB, J. CLAYTON.....		Betz Building
ELKIN, HON. JOHN P.....		Arcade Building
EYRE, T. LARRY.....		West Chester
EVANS, EDWARD P.....	935	Spruce Street
ELLIS, CLIFFORD.....	336	South Seventeenth Street
EDWARDS, HON. F. G.....		Bristol, Pa.
EDWARDS, ROLAND G.....	225	South Broad Street
EARLE, WILLIAM G.....	11-13	North Ninth Street
FORTESQUE, LOUIS R.....		The Tracy, Philadelphia
FOX, DR. L. WEBSTER.....	1304	Walnut Street
FINNEY, HON. JOHN F.....		Pottsville



ANDREW B. HUMPHREY
EX-SECRETARY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE
NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

FOCHT, HON. B. K.	Pottsville
FLEITZ, HON. FRED W.	Scranton
FAUNCE, BENJAMIN N.	675 City Hall
FURNIVAL, GEORGE S.	1245 South Twenty-third Street
FLETCHER, J. H.	617 North Thirty-second Street
FORBES, ANDREW	6-8 North Eleventh Street
FONDER, E. F.	15 North Juniper Street
GRADY, HON. JOHN C.	Real Estate Trust Building
GIBSON, W. HOWARD	United States Treasury, Washington
GLENN, JOHN F.	Harrisburg
GARVIN, THOMAS H.	Sharon Hill
GILL, J. HARVEY	Sharon Hill
GEMMILL, S. STEWART	1704 Master Street
GAYTON, SAMUEL R.	1106 South Forty-sixth Street
GAW, HORACE D.	3732 Sansom Street
GLASCOE, ISAAC L.	N. E. Corner Eighth and Spruce Streets
GRADY, CHARLES C.	Marietta, Pa.
GOSLING ADOLPH.	Union League, Philadelphia
GOOD, CHARLES	City Hall, Philadelphia
GOLDBERG, MAX.	S. W. Corner Twelfth and Chestnut Streets
HUNTER, HARRY	227 South Broad Street
HOFFNER, WALLACE M.	1242 South Tenth Street
HENSZEY, A. WILSON	653 City Hall, Philadelphia
HAGAN, PETER	218 Walnut Street
HARRISON, FRANK S.	121 South Seventh Street
HEUSTIS, CHARLES H.	Health Office, Philadelphia
HUTCHINSON, GEORGE W.	685 City Hall, Philadelphia
HARDENBERGH, HON. E. B.	Harrisburg
HIGGINS, AMBROSE	812 Girard Building
HAMILTON, HON. JOHN	2300 Venango Street
HELMS, PETER D.	Deputy United States Marshal, Philadelphia
HATCH, EDWARD	1603 Diamond Street
HUMMEL, HON. E. M.	Selins Grove, Pa.
HENDLEY, FRANK P.	117 Callowhill Street
HONSEAL, H.	N. E. Corner Fifteenth and Filbert Streets
HAGERTY, JOHN J.	901 South Thirteenth Street
HOYT, E. S.	1920 Diamond Street
HANNA, A. J.	1915 Panama Street
HIBBS, JAMES M.	1330 Buttonwood Street
HILL, ROBERT C.	313 City Hall, Philadelphia
HUTCHINS, J. WARNER	728 Sansom Street
HUNTER, FORREST	Harrisburg, Pa.
HOFFMAN, GEORGE F.	413 Market Street
HUGHES, PETER J.	1712 North Fifty-second Street
HAINES, JOSEPH	1911 Master Street
HARVEY, N. S.	119 South Fourth Street
HICKMAN, DR. W.	1510 Walnut Street
HUMPHRIES, DAVID C.	913 Arch Street
JOERGER, GEORGE W.	412 Green Street
JOHNSON, H. S.	1336 Spruce Street
JONES, JOSHUA R.	341 Levant Street
JAMES, A. T.	
KUGLER, CLARENCE B.	1106 Land Title Building
KIRK, JOHN J.	409 Green Street
KELLEY, JOHN	2631 East Thompson Street
KREIDER, WILLIAM H.	1005 Real Estate Trust Building
KEYSER, WILLIAM H.	710 South Eleventh Street
KUMPF, WILLIAM	615 City Hall, Philadelphia
KOCHERSPERGER, GEORGE W.	492 City Hall, Philadelphia

KIRK, WILLAM C.....	4039 Spring Garden Street
KINSEY, HON. J. L.....	City Hall, Philadelphia
KELLEY, ROBERT B.....	4130 Parrish Street
KENDRICK, MURDOCH.....	Assistant District Attorney
KENNEDY, CHARLES F.....	617 City Hall, Philadelphia
KLECKNER JOSEPH.....	Real Estate Trust Building
KEER, FRED.....	24 South Fifteenth Street
LANE, DAVID H.....	408 Land Title Building
LUBFRIED, JOHN B.	116 Dock Street
LATTA, GENERAL JAMES A.....	1525 Mt. Vernon Street
LEVY, EDWARD L.....	314 Harrison Building
LODER, DR. P. E.....	517 South Eighth Street
LEDLIE, GEORGE W.....	1226 Walnut Street
LEAF, G. HERBERT.....	1242 Real Estate Trust Building
LEEDS, J. ALLEN.....	3428 Powelton avenue
LOPER, RICHARD R.....	218 Real Estate Trust Building
LEEDS, H. RAY.....	Land Title Building
LAFEAN, HON. DANIEL F.....	Lancaster
LEWIS, HOWARD B.....	1238 Real Estate Trust Building
LAHNS, W. C. F.....	1837 North Eleventh Street
LIEBERMAN, MAX.....	Care Snellenburg, Twelfth and Market Streets
LLEWELLYN, GEORGE J.....	21 Franklin Street, Wilkesbarre
LINKER, W.....	730 Sansom Street
LEHMAN, J.....	322 South Broad Street
MORRELL, HON. EDWARD.....	1414 South Penn Square
MOORE, J. HAMPTON.....	820 Witherspoon Building
MERRICK, WALTER T.....	Naval Office, Philadelphia
MACK, JOHN M.....	514 Fidelity Building
MARSHALL, WILLIAM T.....	Allegheny
MARTIN, THOMAS S.....	133 City Hall, Philadelphia
MASON, L. L.....	1636 Pine Street
MATOS, WILLIAM W.....	Care Evening Telegraph
MATSON, HON. MYRON.....	Bradford, Pa.
MOTZ, AUGUST H.....	1309 South Fifteenth Street
MOORE, WALTER R.....	402 North Thirty-second Street
MUSCHAMP, H. F.....	252 Bullitt Building
MORRELL, WILLIAM.....	408 South Twenty-second Street
MILLER, J. WESLEY.....	111 South Broad Street
MILLIGAN, WILLIAM J.....	408 City Hall, Philadelphia
MYERS, JOHN B.....	416 South Fifteenth Street
MYERS, GEORGE DE B.....	Sheriff's Office
MALONEY, CLIFTON.....	Betz Building
MILLER, ALFRED S.....	Harrisburg
MICHENER, JOHN H.....	Bank of North America
McCLINCH, DANIEL.....	219 South Ninth Street
McCLINTOCK, J. J.....	812-16 Penn Square Building
McNICHOL, JAMES P.....	Betz Building
McNICHOL, DANIEL J.....	Betz Building
McLEER, JOHN.....	1320 Jefferson Street
McALISTER, DR. J.....	1634 Pine Street
McCOACH WILLIAM.....	Ninth and Chestnut Streets
McCONKEY, E. R.....	York, Pa.
OVERBECK, CHARLES C.....	254 North Marvine Street
O'DONNELL, JOHN.....	1161 South Thirteenth Street
ORAM, JAMES.....	118 North Twelfth Street
O'BRIEN, E. M.....	1005-06 Real Estate Trust Building
ORR, THOMAS.....	1328 Pine Street
PELTZ, RICHARD.....	City Hall, Philadelphia
PENROSE, HON. BOIES.....	1331 Spruce Street



JOHN R. WIGGINS
PRESIDENT PENNSYLVANIA STATE LEAGUE
LIFE MEMBER UNION REPUBLICAN CLUB

PENROSE, R. A. F., JR.....	460 Bullitt Building
POTTER, THOMAS M., JR.....	P. O. Box 854, Philadelphia
PEARSON DR. LEONARD.....	3608 Pine Street
PIERSON, HENRY W.....	Chestnut Street
PRICE, JOHN J.....	406 Wood Street
PIDGEON, W. J.....	1602 South Fourth Street
PATTERSON, F. J.....	1305 Locust Street
PETTIT, HORACE.....	Stephen Girard Building
PICKERING, MAYLEN J.....	238 Arch Street
PAYNE, GEORGE F.....	401 South Juniper Street
PATTON, E. W.....	Betz Building
PUHL, HON. J. E.....	1034 North Fourth Street
PERAN, JOHN G.....	229 South Broad Street
PIFFERLING, EMANUEL....	Snellenburg, Twelfth and Market Streets
QUAY, HON. M. S.....	Washington
QUAY, MAJ. A. C. G.....	Mountville, Pa.
QUICK, HARRY W.....	
QUAIL CHARLES E.....	Auburn Schuylkill County
ROTHERMEL, P. F., Jr.....	804 Land Title Building
RALSTON, HON. ROBERT.....	5900 Woodbine Avenue
REEDER, HON. FRANK.....	Easton, Pa.
REEBER, HORACE F.....	Pottsville
REINHOLD E. L.....	Marietta. Pa.
ROMMEL, J. MARTIN.....	
RUSSELL, JAMES S.....	102 City Hall, Philadelphia
REYBURN, HON. J. E.....	1822 Spring Garden Street
RICHARDSON, H. STARR.....	Daily News
STEEL, ROBERT.....	1508 Chestnut Street
STEEL, JAMES.....	1508 Chestnut Street
STEEL, DAVID.....	1508 Chestnut Street
STULB, HON. T. B.....	227 South Broad Street
SULZBERGER, HON. MAYER.....	1303 Girard avenue
SAILER, THOMAS.....	615 City Hall, Philadelphia
SEGER, CHARLES.....	Betz Building
SHINDEL, R. H.....	York, Pa.
SMYTH, HON. DAVID J.....	217 City Hall, Philadelphia
SIDES, WILLIAM.....	1127 Dauphin Street
SAGER, JOHN C.....	City Hall, Philadelphia
STOUT, THOMAS S.....	478 City Hall, Philadelphia
SIMON, JOHN H.....	2206 South Broad Street
SILLIMAN, EDWARD.....	Mahanoy City
SHELLY, JOSEPH W.....	District Attorney Doylestown
SEGER, EDWARD.....	1416 South Penn Square
SHANNON, JAMES F.....	Thirteenth and Drury Streets
STINGER, SAMUEL K.....	3124 Wharton Street
SAYEN, WILLIAM H.....	1414 South Penn Square
SHIELDS, A. S. L.....	200 Betz Building
STEWART, G. W.....	Continental Hotel
STANTON, H. M.....	1009 Farragut Terrace
SNELLENBURG, A.....	Twelfth and Market Streets
SHEATZ, G. O.....	3315 Hamilton Street
THOMPSON ROBERT J.....	1100 Chestnut Street
TERNE, DR. H. B.....	S. W. Cor. Fifty-first and Market Street
TRIMBLE, H. N.....	908-10 Arcade Building
TOWNSEND, THOMAS L.....	4142 Leidy Avenue
TAYLOR, JOHN.....	Sixteenth Police District
TAYLOR, JOSEPH T.....	Penn Square Building
VIRDIN, JOHN.....	313 Allen Street
WATTS, DAVID H.....	1522 Chestnut Street

WARFIELD, CHARLES H.....	333	South Twentieth Street
WHITE, UPTON H.....	804	Provident Building
WIDDIS, C. C.....	52	North Tenth Street
WILSON, WILLIAM.....	115	South Seventh Street
WILDEY, H. R.....	2035	North Thirteenth Street
WILDEMORE, JACOB.....	130	City Hall, Philadelphia
WEAVER, HON. JOHN.....		City Hall, Philadelphia
WELLS, EDWARD W.....	914	Walnut Street
WAGONER, CHARLES S.....	1420	Chestnut Street
WHITE, C. H.....	446	City Hall, Philadelphia
WIGGINS, JOHN R.....	1215	Filbert Street
WILLIAMS, H. F.....	2	North Fiftieth Street
WAGNER, W. E.....	139	North Nineteenth Street
WOLF, AUGUST.....		Franklin and Vine Streets
WEYL, JULIUS S.....	112	North Twelfth Street
WAGNER, CHARLES M.....	201	South Twelfth Street
YOUNG, JAMES P.....	1836	Diamond Street
YOUNG, ROBERT T....		S. E. Corner Seventeenth and Chestnut Streets



SAMUEL H. ASHBRIDGE
LIFE MEMBER

Story of the Party



ISRAEL W. DURHAM
LIFE MEMBER

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

The Republican party is to celebrate its semi-centennial anniversary this year, under a resolution adopted by the National Committee on motion of Hon. Boies Penrose, Chairman of the State Committee of Pennsylvania. The party held its earliest conventions in New York and in two of the Western States in 1854, and, although it was very weak in New York, it cast enough votes there to elect Clark, the Whig candidate, for Governor, over Seymour, by 309 majority. The first State Convention of the Republican party was held in Pittsburg in 1855, but Passmore Williamson, its candidate for Canal Commissioner, was persuaded to withdraw and a Union candidate (who was defeated) was named by the committees of the Whig, American and Republican parties. The first Republican National Convention was held in Philadelphia, June 17th, 1856. It nominated John C. Fremont for President, who was defeated, although he made a good run, carrying New York, the New England States, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa.

The outlook was not encouraging for the new party in 1860 until the Democratic party split into two factions. The contest was spirited and Lincoln won by a good electoral majority, getting 180 electoral votes to 12 for Douglas, 72 for Breckenridge and 39 for Bell. Douglass received almost as many popular votes as Breckenridge and Bell combined, but only 12 electoral votes against 111 for his rivals. The popular vote was: Lincoln, 1,866,452; Douglass, 1,375,157; Breckenridge, 847,953; Bell, 590,631; but the Republican victory was greater than appears from these figures. Lincoln would have retained his electoral plurality if all of the opposition votes had been concentrated on one candidate against him.

From 1860 to the present day the Republican party has lost only two Presidential elections, those of 1884 and 1892. It elected Abraham Lincoln, in 1860 and 1864.

Ulysses S. Grant, in 1868 and 1872.

Rutherford B. Hayes, in 1876.

James A. Garfield, in 1880.

Benjamin Harrison, in 1888.

William McKinley, in 1896 and 1900.

Its Vice Presidential candidates who succeeded to the Presidency were Andrew Johnson, succeeding Lincoln; Chester A. Arthur, succeeding Garfield, and Theodore Roosevelt, succeeding McKinley. Of its six elected Presidents three were assassinated.

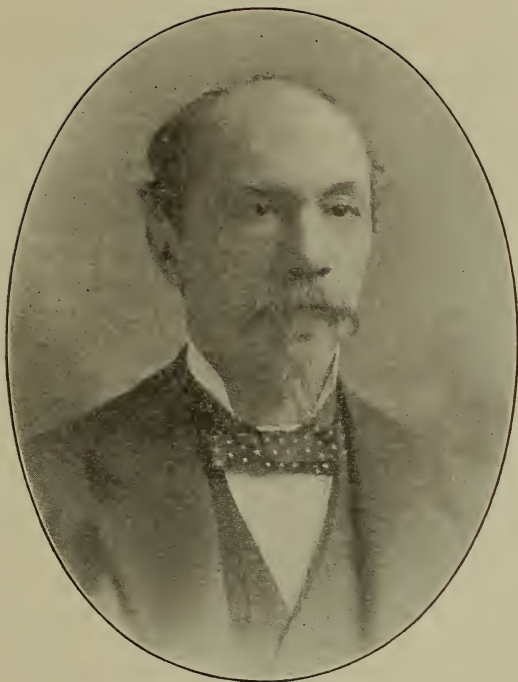
REPUBLICAN PLATFORMS

The first platform of the Republican party was adopted by the National Convention which met in Philadelphia June 17th, 1856, and nominated Gen. John C. Fremont for President. The new party was composed of Free Soil Democrats, Native Americans, Whigs and Abolitionists, and the platform was designed to conciliate these somewhat discordant elements. It was as follows:

This convention of delegates, assembled in pursuance of a call addressed to the people of the United States, without regard to past political differences or divisions, who are opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, to the policy of the present administration, to the extension of slavery into free territory; in favor of admitting Kansas as a free State, of restoring the action of the Federal Government to the principles of Washington and Jefferson and who purpose to unite in presenting candidates for the offices of President and Vice President do resolve as follows:

Resolved, That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and embodied in the Federal Constitution, is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions and the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States and the union of the States shall be preserved.

Resolved, That with our Republican fathers we hold it to be a self-evident truth that all men are endowed with the inalienable rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that the primary object and ulterior designs of our Federal Government were to secure those rights to all persons within its exclusive jurisdiction; that, as our Republican fathers when they had abolished slavery in all our national territory ordained that no person should be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, it becomes our duty to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it for the purpose of establishing slavery in any territory of the United States by positive legislation prohibiting its



DAVID H. LANE
LIFE MEMBER

existence or extension therein. That we deny the authority of Congress or of a territorial Legislature, of any individual or association of individuals, to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States while the present Constitution shall be maintained.

Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power it is both the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery.

Resolved, That while the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, and secure the blessings of liberty, and contains ample provision for the protection of the life, the liberty and property of every citizen, the dearest constitutional rights of the people of Kansas have been fraudulently and violently taken from them; their territory has been invaded by an armed force; spurious and pretended legislative, judicial and executive officers have been set over them by whose usurped authority, sustained by the military power of the Government, tyrannical and unconstitutional laws have been enacted and enforced; the rights of the people to keep and bear arms have been infringed, test oaths of an extraordinary and entangling nature have been imposed as a condition of exercising the right of suffrage and holding office; the right of an accused person to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury has been denied; the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures has been violated; they have been deprived of life, liberty and property without due process of law; that the freedom of speech and of the press has been abridged; the right to choose their representatives has been made of no effect; murders, robberies and arsons have been instigated and encouraged and the offenders have been allowed to go unpunished; that all these things have been done with the knowledge, sanction and procurement of the present administration: and that for this high crime against the Constitution, the Union and humanity, we arraign the Administration, the President, his advisers, agents, supporters, apologists and accessories, either before or after the fact, before the country and before the world, and that it is our fixed purpose to bring the actual perpetrators of these atrocities, outrages and their accomplices, to a sure and condign punishment hereafter.

Resolved, That Kansas should be immediately admitted as a State of the Union, with her present free Constitution as at once the most effectual way of securing to her citizens the enjoyment of

the rights and privileges to which they are entitled and of ending the civil strife now raging in her territory.

Resolved, That the highwaymen's plea that "might makes right," embodied in the Ostend circular, was in every way unworthy of American diplomacy and would bring shame and dishonor upon any Government or people that gave it their sanction.

Resolved, That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean, by the most central and practical route is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country and that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and as an auxiliary thereto, the immediate construction of an emigrant route on the line of the railroad.

Resolved, That appropriations by Congress for the improvement of rivers and harbors of a national character required for the accommodation and security of our existing commerce are authorized by the Constitution and justified by the obligation of Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

PLATFORM OF 1860.

The second platform, adopted in 1860, dealt in much the same way as the first with the slavery issue, but added two important paragraphs on other subjects, as follows:

12. That, while providing revenue for the support of the general Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the working men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

14. That the Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization laws or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to immigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the rights of all classes of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

PLATFORM OF 1864.

Slavery was still the main issue in 1864, but conditions had changed and the Republican party, in its platform of that year, instead of merely resisting the extension of slavery to the Territories, demanded the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to ter-



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minate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits or jurisdiction of the United States.

Two paragraphs from this platform are important. They are:

8. *Resolved*, That foreign immigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth, development of resources and increase of power to this nation—the asylum of the oppressed of all nations—should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

10. *Resolved*, That the national faith pledged for the redemption of the public debt must be kept inviolate and that for this purpose we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures and a rigorous and just system of taxation, and that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency.

PLATFORM OF 1868.

The new subjects discussed in the platform of 1868 related to negro suffrage, and to the greenback heresy as a form of repudiation. The paragraphs of importance were as follows:

2. The guarantee by Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men at the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude and of justice, and must be maintained; while the question of suffrage in all the loyal states properly belongs to the people of those States.

3. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and the national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the uttermost good faith to all creditors at home and abroad, not only according to the letter, but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

4. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

5. The national debt, contracted as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption; and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can be honestly done.

6. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is so to improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interest than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

PLATFORM OF 1872.

In 1872 Civil Service reform was introduced and endorsement given to the principle of protection in the following paragraphs:

5. Any system of the Civil Service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally demoralizing and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evil of patronage and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity the essential qualifications for public positions, without practically creating a life tenure for office.

7. The annual revenue, after paying current expenditures, pensions and the interest on the public debt, should furnish a moderate balance for the reduction of the principal and that revenue, except so much as may be derived from a tax upon tobacco and liquors, should be so adjusted as to aid in securing remunerative wages to labor, and promote the industries, prosperity and growth of the whole country.

PLATFORM OF 1876.

The platform of 1876 emphasizes the principles of Civil Service reform, but its most important paragraph on new issues is that which relates to a resumption of specie payments, as follows:

4. In the first act of Congress signed by President Grant, the National Government assumed to remove any doubts of its purpose to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors, and 'solemnly pledged its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin.' Commercial prosperity, public morals and national credit demand that this promise be fulfilled by a continuous and steady progress to specie payment.

The platform of 1876 also introduced the subjects of Chinese immigration and the prohibition of polygamy in the Territories.

11. It is the immediate duty of Congress fully to investigate the effect of immigration and importation of Mongolians upon the moral and material interests of the country.

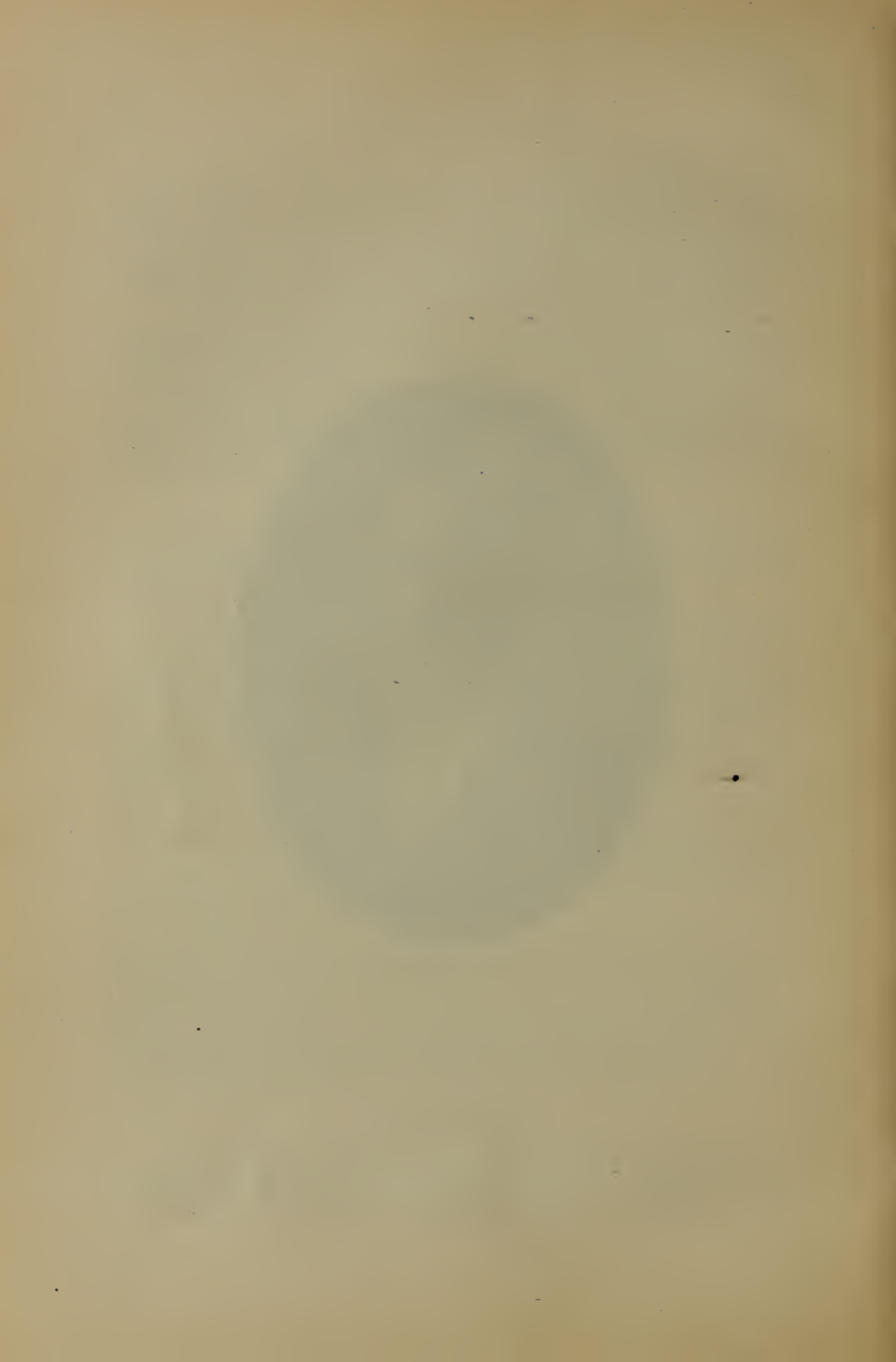
13. The Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government and in the exercise of this power it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit and extirpate in the Territories that relic of barbarism, polygamy, and we demand such legislation as shall secure this end and the supremacy of American institutions in all the Territories.

PLATFORM OF 1880.

The platform of 1880 proposed a constitutional amendment prohibiting appropriations by States for the support of sectarian schools, but the "issue" attracted no attention and has been dropped. The



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declarations in favor of protection to American industry and against Chinese immigration were made more emphatic, as follows:

5. We reaffirm the belief avowed in 1876, that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor.

6. Since the authority to regulate immigration and intercourse between the United States and foreign nations rests with Congress or with the United States and its treaty making powers, the Republican party, regarding the unrestricted immigration of the Chinese as an evil of great magnitude, invokes the exercise of those powers to restrain and limit that immigration by enactment of such just, humane and reasonable provisions as will produce that result.

The declaration in favor of Civil Service reform was made stronger than before.

PLATFORM OF 1884.

The platform of 1884 was made particularly strong on the subject of protection to American industries, and it opened up in a tentative way the subject of the money standard which subsequently became the main issue. Important paragraphs from that platform are as follows

4. It is the first duty of a good Government to protect the rights and promote the interests of its own people. The largest diversity of industry is most productive of general prosperity and of the comfort and independence of the people. We, therefore, demand that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made, not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisite revenues for the Government such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborers, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just reward and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity.

5. Against the so-called economical system of the Democratic party, which would degrade our labor to the foreign standard, we enter our most earnest protest. The Democratic party has failed completely to relieve the people of the burden of unnecessary taxation by a wise reduction of the surplus.

6. The Republican party pledges itself to correct the irregularities of the tariff and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminate process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the taxpayer without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country.

7. We recognize the importance of the sheep industry in the United States, the serious depression which it is now experiencing, and the danger threatening its future prosperity; and we, therefore, respect the demands of the representatives of this important agricultural interest for a readjustment of duties upon foreign wool, in order that such industry shall have full and adequate protection.

8. We have always recommended the best money known to the civilized world, and we urge that an effort be made to unite all commercial nations in the establishment of an international standard which shall fix for all the relative value of gold and silver coinage.

PLATFORM OF 1888.

Again in 1888 emphatic declaration was made in favor of protection to American industries and again the money question was made secondary. The "planks" relating to these subjects were as follows:

We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection. We protest against its destruction as proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe, we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue, and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandonment has always been followed by disaster to all interests except those of the usurer and the sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily endorse the consistent and patriotic action of the Republican representatives in Congress opposing its passage. We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry. The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes upon tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes, and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor and release from import duties those articles of foreign production, except luxuries, the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the Government we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes, rather than the surrender of



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any part of our protective system, at the joint behest of the whiskey trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

* * * * *

The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money and condemns the policy of the Democratic administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

PLATFORM OF 1892.

The principle of protection was again made prominent in the platform of 1892, but no new ideas were advanced. The money plank was made more prominent than before and was as follows:

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt paying power of the dollar, whether silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government shall be as good as any other.

We recommend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

PLATFORM OF 1896.

Protection to American industries was again made the chief plank in the platform of 1896, but the campaign made the money issue of more importance, and on that subject the Republican platform declared:

The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879. Since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold and

we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

PLATFORM OF 1900.

The platform of 1900 is given in full, but particular attention is called to the Sound Money Plank, which declares unequivocally for the gold standard.

The Republicans of the United States, through their chosen representatives, met in National Convention, looking back upon an unsurpassed record of achievement and looking forward into a great field of duty and opportunity, and appealing to the judgment of their countrymen, make these declarations:

The expectation in which the American people, turning from the Democratic party, intrusted power four years ago to a Republican Chief Magistrate and a Republican Congress, has been met and satisfied. When the people then assembled at the polls after a term of Democratic legislation and administration, business was dead, industry paralyzed and the national credit disastrously impaired. The country's capital was hidden away and its labor distressed and unemployed. The Democrats had no other plan with which to improve the ruinous conditions which they had themselves produced than to coin silver at the ratio of sixteen to one. The Republican party, denouncing this plan as sure to produce conditions even worse than those from which relief was sought, promised to restore prosperity by means of two legislative measures—a Protective Tariff and a law making gold the standard of value. The people by great majorities issued to the Republican party a commission to enact these laws. The commission has been executed, and the Republican promise is redeemed. Prosperity more general and more abundant than we have ever known has followed these enactments. There is no longer controversy as to the value of any Government obligations. Every American dollar is a gold dollar or its assured equivalent, and American credit stands higher than that of any nation. Capital is fully employed and labor everywhere is profitably occupied. No single fact can more strikingly tell the story of what Republican government means to the country than this—that while during the whole period of one hundred and seven years from 1790 to 1897 there was an excess of exports over imports of only \$383,028,497, there has been in the short three years of the present Republican administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of \$1,483,537,094.

And while the American people, sustained by this Republican legislation, have been achieving these splendid triumphs in their business and commerce, they have conducted and in victory concluded a war for liberty and human rights. No thought of national aggrandizement tarnished the high purpose with which American standards were unfurled. It was a war unsought and patiently resisted, but when it came the American Government was ready. Its fleets were cleared for action. Its armies were in the field, and the quick and signal triumph of its forces on land and sea bore equal tribute to the courage of American soldiers and sailors, and to the skill and foresight of Republican statesmanship. To ten millions of the human race there was given "a new birth of freedom," and to the American people a new and noble responsibility.

We indorse the administration of President William McKinley. Its acts have been established in wisdom and in patriotism, and at home and



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abroad it has distinctly elevated and extended the influence of the American nation. Walking untried paths and facing unforeseen responsibilities, President McKinley has been in every situation the true American patriot, and upright statesman, clear in vision, strong in judgment, firm in action, always inspiring and deserving the confidence of his countrymen.

In asking the American people to indorse this Republican record and to renew their commission to the Republican party, we remind them of the fact that the menace to their prosperity has always resided in Democratic principles, and no less in the general incapacity of the Democratic party to conduct public affairs. The prime essential of business prosperity is public confidence in the good sense of the Government and in its ability to deal intelligently with each new problem of administration and legislation. That confidence the Democratic party has never earned. It is hopelessly inadequate, and the country's prosperity, when Democratic success at the polls is announced, halts and ceases in mere anticipation of Democratic blunders and failures.

We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the Fifty-sixth Congress by which the parity of all our money and the stability of our currency upon a gold basis has been secured. We recognize that interest rates are a potent factor in production and business activity, and for the purpose of further equalizing and of further lowering the rates of interest, we favor such monetary legislation as will enable the varying needs of the season and of all sections to be promptly met in order that trade may be evenly sustained, labor steadily employed and commerce enlarged. The volume of money in circulation was never so great per capita as it is to-day.

We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. No measure to that end could be considered which was without the support of the leading commercial countries of the world. However firmly Republican legislation may seem to have secured the country against the peril of base and discredited currency, the election of a Democratic President could not fail to impair the country's credit and to bring once more into question the intention of the American people to maintain upon the gold standard the parity of their money circulation. The Democratic party must be convinced that the American people will never tolerate the Chicago platform.

We recognize the necessity and propriety of the honest co-operation of capital to meet new business conditions and especially to extend our rapidly increasing foreign trade, but we condemn all conspiracies and combinations intended to restrict business, to create monopolies, to limit production, or to control prices, and favor such legislation as will effectively restrain and prevent all such abuses, protect and promote competition and secure the rights of producers, laborers and all who are engaged in industry and commerce.

We renew our faith in the policy of Protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained. By protecting the home market competition has been stimulated and production cheapened. Opportunity to the inventive genius of our people has been secured, and wages in every department of labor maintained at high rates, higher now than ever before, and always distinguishing our working people in their better conditions of life from those of any competing country. Enjoying the blessings of the American common school, secure in the right of self-government and protected in the occupancy of their own markets, their constantly increasing knowledge and skill have enabled them to finally enter the markets of the world. We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets.

In the further interest of American workmen we favor a more effective restriction of the immigration of cheap labor from foreign lands, the extension of opportunities of education for working children, the raising of the age limit for child labor, the protection of free labor as against contract convict labor, and an effective system of labor insurance.

Our present dependence upon foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying trade is a great loss to the industry of this country. It is also a serious danger to our trade, for its sudden withdrawal in the event of European war would seriously cripple our expanding foreign commerce. The national defense and naval efficiency of this country, moreover, supply a compelling reason for legislation which will enable us to recover our former place among the trade-carrying fleets of the world.

The nation owes a debt of profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who have fought its battles, and it is the Government's duty to provide for the survivors and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in the country's wars. The pension laws, founded on this just sentiment, should be liberal and should be liberally administered, and preference should be given wherever practicable with respect to employment in the public service to soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans.

We commend the policy of the Republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the Civil Service. The Administration has acted wisely in its efforts to secure for public service in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands only those whose fitness has been determined by training and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined as far as practicable to their inhabitants.

It was the plain purpose of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution to prevent discrimination on account of race or color in regulating the elective franchise. Devices of State governments, whether by statutory or constitutional enactment, to avoid the purpose of this amendment, are revolutionary, and should be condemned.

Public movements looking to a permanent improvement of the roads and highways of the country meet with our cordial approval, and we recommend this subject to the earnest consideration of the people and of the Legislatures of the several States.

We favor the extension of the Rural Free Delivery Service wherever its extension may be justified.

In further pursuance of the constant policy of the Republican party to provide free homes on the public domain, we recommend adequate national legislation to reclaim the arid lands of the United States, reserving control of the distribution of water for irrigation to the respective States and Territories.

We favor home rule for and the early admission to Statehood of the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

The Dingley Act, amended to provide sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war, has so well performed its work that it has been possible to reduce the war debt in the sum of \$40,000,000. So ample are the Government's revenues and so great is the public confidence in the integrity of its obligations that its newly-funded two per cent. bonds sell at a premium. The country is now justified in expecting, and it will be the policy of the Republican party to bring about, a reduction of the war taxes.

We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an Isthmian canal by the Government of the United States. New markets are necessary for the increasing surplus of our farm products. Every effort should be made to open and obtain new markets, especially in the Orient, and the administration is to be warmly commended for its successful effort to commit all trading and colonizing nations to the policy of the open door in China.



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In the interest of our expanding commerce we recommend that Congress create a Department of Commerce and Industries in the charge of a Secretary with a seat in the Cabinet. The United States consular system should be reorganized under the supervision of this new department upon such a basis of appointment and tenure as will render it still more serviceable to the nation's increasing trade.

The American government must protect the person and property of every citizen wherever they are wrongfully violated or placed in peril.

We congratulate the women of America upon their splendid record of public service in the volunteer aid association and as nurses in camp and hospital during the recent campaigns of our armies in the East and Western Indies, and we appreciate their faithful co-operation in all works of education and industry.

President McKinley has conducted the foreign affairs of the United States with distinguished credit to the American people. In releasing us from the vexatious conditions of a European alliance for the government of Samoa, his course is especially to be commended. By securing to our undivided control the most important island of the Samoan group and the best harbor in the Southern Pacific, every American interest has been safeguarded.

We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States.

We commend the part taken by our Government in the Peace Conference at The Hague. We assert our steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe Doctrine. The provisions of the Hague Convention were wisely regarded when President McKinley tendered his friendly offices in the interest of peace between Great Britain and the South African Republic. While the American Government must continue the policy prescribed by Washington, affirmed by every succeeding President and imposed upon us by The Hague treaty of non-intervention in European controversies, the American people earnestly hope that a way may soon be found, honorable alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them.

In accepting, by the Treaty of Paris, the just responsibility of our victories in the Spanish war, the President and the Senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippine Islands. That course created our responsibility before the world, and with the unorganized population whom our intervention had freed from Spain, to provide for the maintenance of law and order, and for the establishment of good government and for the performance of international obligations. Our authority could not be less than our responsibility, and wherever sovereign rights were extended it became the high duty of the Government to maintain its authority, to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued peoples. The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law.

To Cuba independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared, and to the letter this pledge shall be performed.

The Republican party upon its history, and upon this declaration of its principles and policies, confidently invokes the considerate and approving judgment of the American people.

Growth of the Party in Pennsylvania

The growth of the Republican party in Pennsylvania is to be measured by the returns of Presidential elections, for in State contests factional differences and local issues often prevent the casting of strict party votes. In Presidential contests, on the other hand, political principles being at stake, men vote for the policies they approve, without much regard to candidates. The Republican party and its principles have had an almost steady growth in Pennsylvania ever since its birth in 1856, as will be seen by the following tables. The names of candidates are omitted that the party contrast may be made more obvious. The percentages given are approximate, and except where noted take no account of third parties:

1856.

Republican (Union),	203,534—44 per cent.
Democratic,	230,686—50 per cent.
American,	26,337— 6 per cent.

1860.

Republican,	268,030—56 per cent.
Democratic,	195,636—41 per cent.
Union,	12,776— 3 per cent.

1864.

Republican,	296,389—51 per cent.
Democratic,	276,308—49 per cent.

1868.

Republican,	342,280—52 per cent.
Democratic,	313,382—48 per cent.

1872.

Republican,	349,589—62 per cent.
Democratic,	212,041—38 per cent.

1876.

Republican,	384,184—51 per cent.
Democratic,	366,204—49 per cent.

1880.

Republican,	444,704—51 per cent.
Democratic,	407,428—46 per cent.
Populist,	20,668— 3 per cent.



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	1884.	
Republican,		473,804—52 per cent.
Democratic,		392,785—43 per cent.
Opposition,		32,275— 5 per cent.
	1888.	
Republican,		526,091—52 per cent.
Democratic,		446,623—45 per cent.
Opposition,		24,844— 3 per cent.
	1892.	
Republican,		516,011—51 per cent.
Democratic,		452,264—45 per cent.
Opposition,		34,645— 4 per cent.
	1896.	
Republican,		728,300—61 per cent.
Democratic,		433,228—36 per cent.
Opposition,		32,827— 3 per cent.
	1900.	
Republican,		712,665—60 per cent.
Democratic,		424,232—36 per cent.
Opposition,		36,313— 4 per cent.

Growth of the Party in Philadelphia

The growth of the Republican party in Philadelphia has been remarkable when contrast is made between the Presidential votes of 1856 and 1900, though it has not been uniform, the Democrats occasionally developing considerable force, but the Republicans in Philadelphia have won every Presidential contest since and including that of 1860.

In its first contest, that of 1856, the Republican party in Philadelphia was a minority faction. It polled in a straight ticket less than 100 votes, but fusion was made with the Fillmore ticket and on the Fusion vote Fremont, the Republican candidate, polled a little less than 8,000. Buchanan's vote was 38,222; Fillmore's, 24,898; Fremont's, 7892. For purposes of comparison the vote is thus stated:

	1856.	
Republican,		7,892—11 per cent.
Opposition,		63,120—89 per cent.

In 1860 the fusion was the other way round. Lincoln, the Republican candidate, had a plurality over the Fusion ticket of 9,000 and a clear majority of 2,000. His vote was 39,223; that for the Fusion Democratic ticket, 30,053, of which the straight Douglass ticket polled 21,619, while Bell had 7131.

The party strength was:

1860.

Republican,	39,223—51 per cent.
Opposition,	37,184—49 per cent.

In 1864 the Democratic candidate for President was a Philadelphian, and he polled an extra vote:

1864.

Republican,	51,555—55 per cent.
Democratic,	42,647—45 per cent.

After the war the Democrats exhibited remarkable vitality, the vote with Grant as the Republican candidate being:

1868.

Republican,	60,985—52 per cent.
Democratic,	55,173—48 per cent.

The nomination of Horace Greeley as the Democratic candidate in 1872 wrecked the party and the vote in Philadelphia resulted:

1872.

Republican,	68,792—74 per cent.
Democratic,	23,407—26 per cent.

The Democrats revived in 1876 and reached high-water mark in 1888, but were again demoralized by the nomination of Bryan, in 1896, and since then have not offered serious opposition to the Republicans. The votes follow:

1876.

Republican,	77,994—55 per cent.
Democratic,	62,275—45 per cent.

1880.

Republican,	97,239—56 per cent.
Democratic,	76,331—44 per cent.

1884.

Republican,	101,402—58 per cent.
Democratic,	71,288—42 per cent.



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	1888.	
Republican,		111,461—54 per cent.
Democratic,		93,059—46 per cent.
	1892.	
Republican,		116,685—58 per cent.
Democratic,		84,470—42 per cent.
	1896.	
Republican,		174,462—73 per cent.
Democratic,		63,323—27 per cent.
	1900.	
Republican,		173,657—75 per cent.
Democratic,		58,179—25 per cent.

The Republican party started in 1856, with 11 per cent. of the vote; it had in 1860 only 51 per cent., but in 1890 it polled 75 per cent., or three-fourths of the whole vote!

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

Prior to 1804 each elector voted for two candidates for President. The one receiving the greatest number of votes was declared President and the one receiving the next highest was declared Vice President. For a time there was only one party, the Federalist, which became in time the National Republican, the Whig, and finally the Republican party. The first opponents of the Federalists were known as Republicans, but the name of this party (that of Jefferson) was afterwards changed to Democratic. The results of the several Presidential elections have been as follows:

WASHINGTON—FIRST TERM.

The candidates in 1789 were George Washington, of Virginia, and John Adams, of Massachusetts, both Federalists. Ten States voted, Washington being elected President by 69 electoral votes out of 73, and Adams Vice President, by 34 votes.

WASHINGTON—SECOND TERM.

The same candidates appeared in 1792, when 15 States cast 135 electoral votes, of which 132 were for Washington and 77 for John Adams.

JOHN ADAMS.

The first party Division occurred in 1796, when John Adams was the candidate of the Federalists and Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, of the Republicans (now Democrats). Sixteen States cast 138 electoral votes, 71 for Adams and 68 for Jefferson. Adams, therefore, became President and Jefferson Vice President.

THOMAS JEFFERSON—FIRST TERM.

Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, and Aaron Burr, of New York, both Republicans (Democrats), were the candidates in 1800. The vote was a tie, 73 being cast for each candidate, and the House of Representatives, on the 36th ballot, selected Jefferson for President and Burr for Vice President.

THOMAS JEFFERSON—SECOND TERM.

In 1804 the contest was between parties, Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, being the Republican (Democratic) candidate, and C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina, the Federalist candidate. Jefferson was elected, by 162 electoral votes against 14 for his competitor. George Clinton, of New York, was elected Vice President. From this time onward (with one exception, 1824) the Vice President always represented the same party as the President.

JAMES MADISON—FIRST TERM.

In 1808 James Madison, of Virginia, became the candidate of the Republicans (Democrats) and C. C. Pinckney again represented the Federalists. Opposition to the party of Jefferson had begun to grow, but Madison was elected by 122 votes against 47. George Clinton, of New York, was re-elected Vice President.

JAMES MADISON—SECOND TERM.

The Federalists continued to grow in strength and in 1812 they polled 89 electoral votes for DeWitt Clinton, of New York, against 128 for Madison, but the war of 1812 had the usual effect of conflicts, that of strengthening the party in power, as was shown at the next election. Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, was elected Vice President.

JAMES MONROE—FIRST TERM.

In 1816 James Monroe, of Virginia, Republican (Democrat), had 183 electoral votes, against 34 cast for Rufus King, of New York. Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York, was elected Vice President.



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JAMES MONROE—SECOND TERM.

Monroe broke down almost all opposition, and at the election of 1820, his opponent, John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, received only one electoral vote to Monroe's 231. Daniel D. Tompkins was re-elected Vice President.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Notwithstanding the apparent unanimity in 1820, four years made a great political change. In 1824 John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, representing a coalition of the parties opposed to the Administration, was elected President by the House of Representatives on the first ballot. He had received only 84 electoral votes, against 99 for Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, and the popular vote for him was only 108,740, against 153,544 for Jackson, but as neither candidate had a majority in the Electoral College, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives, which chose the minority candidate. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, was elected Vice President, by the Electoral College.

ANDREW JACKSON—FIRST TERM.

The voters revenged themselves at the next election (1828), when they gave Jackson 174 electoral votes, against 83 for John Quincy Adams, and a popular vote of 647,276, against 508,064 for Adams. At this election Jackson, dropping the old party title, appeared as a Democrat, and John Quincy Adams was the candidate of the National Republican party. John C. Calhoun was re-elected Vice President.

ANDREW JACKSON—SECOND TERM.

Andrew Jackson was a candidate for the third time, in 1832, having as his opponent Henry Clay, National Republican, of Kentucky, and was re-elected by 219 electoral votes, against 49 for Clay. There was, however, no great change in the popular vote. Jackson received 687,502, against 530,189 for Clay. Martin Van Buren, of New York was elected Vice President.

MARTIN VAN BUREN.

At the election of 1836, Martin Van Buren, of New York, (Democrat), was chosen over W. H. Harrison (Whig), of Ohio, the electoral vote being 170 to 73. This was the first appearance of the Whig party. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, was elected Vice President.

W. H. HARRISON—JAMES TYLER.

Under the new name of Whigs the opposition to the Democrats flourished for a time, and at the election of 1840, won both by the electoral and the popular vote. W. H. Harrison, of Ohio, the Whig candidate, was elected President, by an electoral vote of 234, against 60 for Martin Van Buren. The popular vote was: Harrison, 1,275,016; Van Buren, 1,129,102. Harrison had won fame in fights with the Indians, especially at Tippecanoe, and the battle cry of the campaign was "Tippecanoe and Tyler too." James Tyler, of Virginia, was elected Vice President on the ticket with Harrison and soon succeeded to the Presidency. This election saw the birth of the Abolition party, with James G. Birney candidate for President and Francis G. Lemoyne for Vice President. It formed one of the important elements of the Republican party, as afterwards organized.

JAMES K. POLK.

In 1844 Henry Clay, who was as popular as Blaine became in later days, was the candidate of the Whigs, against James K. Polk, of Tennessee (Democrat), but in spite of Clay's popularity Polk won by 170 electoral votes to 105 for Clay, and also by the popular vote of 1,337,243, against 1,299,068 for Clay. Polk was a "dark horse," first of his kind in National Conventions. Van Buren was the leading candidate, being supported by a majority of the delegates. Polk was not so much as mentioned until the eighth ballot, and he was nominated in the ninth. George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, was elected Vice President.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.—MILLARD FILLMORE.

The election of Taylor followed immediately upon the annexation of Texas, which brought on the war with Mexico. The South then began its efforts to extend slavery, in opposition to the efforts of the Abolition party to suppress it, and slavery thenceforth became the main issue, until the irrepressible conflict brought on the Civil War, resulting in the emancipation of all the slaves. One of the purposes of the annexation of Texas was to strengthen the slave interest in the Senate. The growth of the West led to the admission of free States and the South wanted an opportunity to expand slave territory. Texas brought in two Senators from slave States, and, under the treaty, eight more might be admitted by subdivision of the State. The Mexican War was opposed as an unjust invasion of foreign territory, but was prosecuted to a successful conclusion, under Polk's administration. Gen. Zachary Taylor quickly won military fame



DANIEL F. LAFEAN
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and popularity by his victories, and the Administration sought to check him by giving chief command to Gen. Winfield Scott and depriving Taylor of his regular troops. The plan miscarried, for Taylor, with his depleted forces, beat off Santa Anna, who had an army numerically five times as strong. The routing of the Mexicans at Buena Vista made Taylor President. The Democrats, in the meantime, were having troubles of their own. The famous "Wilmot proviso" was added to the bill for the acquisition of territory from Mexico, the proviso declaring that "neither slavery nor involuntary servitude shall ever exist in any part of said territory, except for crime, whereof the party shall be first duly convicted." The party split upon the Wilmot proviso and this aided in the election of Taylor. They presented a bold front, however, with Lewis Cass, of Michigan, as their candidate for President. The Whigs nominated Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana, for President, and the Free Soil Democrats, supported by some Whigs, named Martin Van Buren. The Native American party appeared in this campaign, but did not complicate matters, as it nominated Gen. Taylor for President. Taylor was elected by 163 electoral votes, to 127 for Cass. He had a popular plurality, but not a majority, the vote being, Taylor, 1,360,099; Cass, 1,220,544; Van Buren, 291,263. Millard Fillmore was elected Vice President and succeeded to the Presidency, upon the death of Taylor, July 9th, 1850.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

The Fillmore administration was occupied mainly with the question of the extension of slavery. The Clay compromise was accepted and weakened the Whigs, for it permitted an extension of slavery in the Territories. Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire, was nominated by the Democrats for President, another dark horse, for he was not mentioned until the thirty-fifth ballot, and was nominated on the forty-ninth, defeating such well-known leaders as Cass, Buchanan and Douglas. The Whig Convention had difficulty in making choice between General Winfield Scott and Fillmore. They ran an almost even race, with a few votes for Webster, for 49 ballots, when Scott ran ahead sufficiently to get a clear majority on the fifty-third ballot. The vote on the first ballot was: Scott, 131; Fillmore, 133; Webster, 29. On the fifty-second ballot: Scott, 146 (one short of a majority); Fillmore, 119; Webster, 27; and on the fifty-third, Scott, 159; Fillmore, 112; Webster, 21.

Pierce carried every State except Massachusetts, Virginia, Ken-

tucky and Tennessee, the electoral vote being 254 to 12, and the popular vote, 1, 601,274 for Pierce, to 1,386,580 for Scott. William R. King, of Alabama, was elected Vice President.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

The Whig party broke down under the crushing defeat of 1852, but the Native Americans revived, and as Know Nothings, through secret lodges, began to have a great deal of influence in local elections. The Democrats forced the slavery issue by repealing the Missouri compromise and thus helped to crystallize the forces that ultimately formed the Republican party. Pierce became a hopeless candidate for renomination and was beaten by James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania. The Republican party was organized about this time. It was a faction in New York in 1854; held its first State convention in Pennsylvania in 1855, and its first National Convention in Philadelphia, in 1856. It was made up of Native Americans, old time Whigs, anti-slavery Democrats and the odds and ends of other ephemeral parties; but it had clearly cut principles, and soon grew to unexpected strength. In 1856 its candidate for President was Gen. John C. Fremont, of California. Fillmore was the candidate of the remains of the old Whig and the American party. How completely the new Republican party had supplanted these older organizations was shown in the returns. The popular vote was: Buchanan, 1,838,169; Fremont, 1,341,264; Fillmore, 874,534; and the electoral vote, Buchanan, 174; Fremont, 114; Fillmore, 8. J. C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, was elected Vice President.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—FIRST TERM.

Buchanan's administration, which was distinctly pro-slavery and culminated in the Kansas-Nebraska outrages and the John Brown raid, kept alive the slavery issues and greatly aided in the concentration of all opponents of slavery in the Republican party. Seward, of New York, was the leader of the party and its logical nominee for President, but he was deemed inexpedient by the leaders on account of opposition of the Know-Nothing wing, and, after a spirited contest, Abraham Lincoln was nominated by the Republicans for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice President. The Democrats divided, the extreme Southern forces nominating Breckenridge and Lane, while the Northern wing nominated Douglass and Johnson. John C. Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, were nominated by the Constitutional Union party, a conservative element of the old Whigs. Lincoln was elected by



A. S. L. SHIELDS
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a large majority in the Electoral College, getting 180 votes, against 12 for Douglass, 72 for Breckenridge and 39 for Bell. He had a plurality of the popular vote, but far from a majority, the vote being: Lincoln, 1,866,452; Douglas, 1,375,157; Breckenridge, 847,953; Bell, 590,631. The result of the election was no sooner made known than the Southern States began to secede from the Union, the War of the Rebellion followed, and when the next Presidential election was held, in 1864, only twenty-five States participated.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN—ANDREW JOHNSON.

The Democratic party had had its greatest strength in the seceded Southern States, and, being deprived of their electoral votes, its candidate, General McClellan, was defeated, by 212 votes for Lincoln to 21 for McClellan. The popular vote for McClellan was strong, however. Lincoln received 2,213,665 and McClellan 1,802,237. The soldier vote (included in the above) was, Lincoln, 116,887; McClellan, 33,748. Tennessee and Louisiana voted for Lincoln, but their votes were not counted. McClellan carried only New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky. Notwithstanding the overwhelming character of this victory many Republican leaders had been doubtful of the result and Lincoln had almost abandoned hope. Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was elected Vice President and succeeded to the Presidency upon the assassination of President Lincoln, in April, 1865.

ULYSSES S. GRANT—FIRST TERM.

The dissension fomented by the Johnson administration did not disrupt the Republican party as it was thought it would, for Johnson had such few followers that they made no impression either in the nominating convention or the election. But the Republicans were forced to seek a new candidate and they were driven to Gen. Grant, the hero of the war, by the efforts of the Democrats to get him as their candidate. Grant had not been active in politics but the events of the war, and his quarrel with President Johnson, had led him to sympathize with the Republicans, and he consented to accept the unanimous nomination that was tendered to him. The Vice Presidency had assumed a new dignity, owing to the assassination of President Lincoln and the obvious possibility of succession, and there were half a dozen prominent candidates. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, was chosen, on the fifth ballot, the result being determined largely by the fact that Colfax came from a doubtful State. The Democrats nominated Horatio Seymour, who had been War Governor of New York, and chose Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, an old-

time Republican, for Vice President. Grant and Colfax were elected by 214 to 80 electoral votes and by a popular majority of 300,000.

ULYSSES S. GRANT—SECOND TERM.

There was never any question about the renomination of General Grant for a second term, for his opponents had deserted the party before the Convention met, and, under the name of Liberal Republicans, had named Horace Greeley, of New York for President, and B. Gratz Brown for Vice President. These nominees were afterwards accepted by the Democrats, who were very confident that, by the coalition, they could sweep the country. Although the Republican Convention renominated Grant by acclamation there was again a contest for the Vice Presidential nomination, in which Schuyler Colfax was defeated by Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. Grant and Wilson were elected, by 286 electoral votes to 47 in opposition, and by a popular plurality of more than 700,000.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

The contest of 1876 was the most memorable in the history of Presidential elections. Blaine was the favorite candidate of the Republican party, but was opposed by a few powerful leaders in the Convention, among them Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and they succeeded in defeating him and nominated Rutherford B. Hayes. The Democrats selected their most astute political leader, Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, who had won national fame by his successful battle to overthrow Tammany. The election was very close, in fact, it turned upon the votes of a few reconstructed Southern States, and was ultimately decided by a single electoral vote. There was such dread of civil war resulting from the count of the votes that the two parties in Congress decided to refer contested returns to an Electoral Commission, composed of five Senators, five Representatives, four Supreme Court Justices and a fifth Justice to be chosen by the other four. The Commission was so constituted that there were seven Republican members and seven Democratic. The Justices chose Justice David Davis to complete the Court, but he declined, as he had just been elected to the United States Senate. They thereupon chose Justice Bradley, a Republican, and the Court, composed of eight Republicans and seven Democrats, voted on party lines throughout the contest. The votes of Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina were counted for Hayes and gave him 185 electoral votes to 184 for Tilden. William A. Wheeler, of New York, was elected Vice President.



HARRINGTON FITZGERALD
LIFE MEMBER

JAMES A. GARFIELD—CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

Again, in 1880, Blaine was the prominent candidate for the Republican nomination, but again was defeated. The leaders who had opposed him in 1876 united upon Ulysses S. Grant for a third term, and controlled 306 votes in the convention, 378 being required to nominate. Blaine had 284, but could not gain, and ultimately the opponents of Grant, including the Blaine delegates, united upon James A. Garfield, of Ohio, who had entered the Convention at the head of his State delegation to support Senator Sherman. Chester A. Arthur, of New York, was nominated for Vice President, to conciliate the Conkling forces. For a long time it appeared as though Garfield would be defeated through factional opposition, but just before the election the Republicans got together, and Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, the Democratic candidate, was beaten by defections in the Tammany ranks in New York city. Garfield had a small plurality on the popular vote and was elected by 214 electoral votes to 155 for Hancock. New York was the pivotal State, as, if its 35 electoral votes had gone to Hancock, instead of Garfield, the former would have been elected. The factional quarrel broke out again after the election, and the bitterness of the controversy led to the assassination of Garfield by Guiteau. Previous thereto Conkling had ended his political career by petulantly resigning from the Senate. The death of Garfield brought Vice President Arthur to the Presidency. He served with distinction, but failed to get the nomination to succeed himself.

GROVER CLEVELAND—FIRST TERM.

The Republican Convention met at Chicago, on June 3d, 1884, with ex-Representative John R. Lynch, of Mississippi (colored) as temporary and ex-Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri, as permanent President. Vice President Arthur was a candidate for the nomination, but James G. Blaine, of Maine, led on the first ballot, and was nominated on the fourth. Gen. John A. Logan was nominated for Vice President, on the first ballot, by a nearly unanimous vote. The party was apparently united by these nominations, and down to the last days of the contest—indeed until the official vote of New York was declared—Blaine was expected to win. The Democratic Convention nominated Grover Cleveland, of New York, who had suddenly risen into National fame by the enormous majority given for him as Governor of his State—the pivotal State in the contest—and by his successful administration. Tammany opposed him in the Convention and would doubtless have encompassed his defeat at the polls but for the famous speech of Rev. Dr. Burchard, at the close

of the campaign. Thomas H. Hendricks, of Indiana, was nominated for Vice President. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler became the candidate for President of the National Party, successor to the Greenback party, as well as of the Anti-Monopoly party, and Governor John P. St. John, of Kansas, was named by the Prohibitionists. These third parties controlled many more votes in New York than were needed to decide the result, for the contest proved to be very close. In the last days of the campaign Blaine ended a long stumping tour at New York. There he dined with Jay Gould, a most impolitic act on the eve of election. He also attended a reception by ministers of the gospel, at which Rev. Burchard delivered the address of welcome. In the course of his speech he referred to the opposition as the party "of Rum, Romanism and Rebellion." Blaine, if he noticed the remark at all, failed to see its effect, and uttered no disclaimer in his reply. It was used against him with fatal effect. His quarrel with Conkling, whom he had stamped as a "turkey cock," also cost him at least 1000 votes in Conkling's home county of Oneida. It will be seen, therefore, that comparatively trivial matters lost him New York and the election, for the vote of New York was, Cleveland 563,154; Blaine, 562,005; Butler, 16,994; St. John, 25,016. Cleveland's plurality was only 1049, and he was in a minority of more than 40,000. In the nation Cleveland won by a popular vote of 4,874,986, against 4,851,981 for Blaine; 175,370 for Butler, and 150,369 for St. John. Thus, for the first time in twenty-eight years, the Republican party was defeated in a national contest, and then by such a small margin that its followers, far from being discouraged, were inspired to fresh efforts.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Grover Cleveland was renominated in the Democratic National Convention of 1888, without opposition, but also without enthusiasm, for his administration had not pleased the active workers. Vice President Hendricks had died in office and ex-Senator Thurman, of Ohio, was nominated for Vice President. John Sherman, of Ohio, led the poll for six ballots, in the Republican Convention, but Benjamin Harrison gained steadily from the first and was nominated on the eighth ballot. Levi P. Morton, of New York, was nominated for Vice President. There were two Labor parties, besides the Prohibitionists, to present candidates. The campaign was well contested, New York being again the pivotal State, but there were no mistakes or accidents and Harrison won, carrying New York by 13,000 plurality, the Prohibitionists polling 30,000 votes. In the nation Cleveland had a plurality, the popular vote being, Harrison, 5,439,853;



GUSTAV BACHARACH
LIFE MEMBER

Cleveland, 5,540,329; Fish, 249,506; Streeter, 146,935. The electoral vote was: Harrison, 233; Cleveland, 168.

GROVER CLEVELAND—SECOND TERM.

The Republican Convention met at Minneapolis, June 7th, 1892, and renominated President Harrison, on the first ballot. At this Convention William McKinley came forward as a Presidential possibility, dividing the opposition vote with James G. Blaine. Whitelaw Reid, of New York, was nominated for Vice President. There was bitter opposition to Cleveland in the Democratic Convention, but he was nominated, on the first ballot, with Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, for Vice President. In this campaign the People's party appeared, with James B. Weaver, of Iowa, as its candidate for President. It was made up of the odds and ends of third parties of previous campaigns. The contest was warmly waged and ended in a victory for Cleveland, by 277 electoral votes, to 145 for Harrison, and 22 for Weaver and the field. New York, which was carried by Cleveland, was no longer the pivotal State, for Cleveland would have been elected without its vote. The popular vote was: Cleveland, 5,556,543; Harrison, 5,175,582; Weaver, 1,040,886; Bidwell, 255,841.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY—FIRST TERM.

In 1896 the Republicans nominated William McKinley, of Ohio, for President, on the first ballot, and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey, for Vice President, with almost equal unanimity. Cleveland had broken with his party on the money question and received no votes in the Convention. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was nominated for President, on the fifth ballot, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine, for Vice President. The issue was clearly drawn, the Republicans favoring sound money; the Democrats declaring for "the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any nation." The platform framed by Western Populists was radical in the extreme. Many Democrats left the party and founded the Sound Money National Democratic Party, which nominated John M. Palmer, of Illinois, for President, and Simon B. Buckner, of Kentucky, for Vice President. All of the various branches of the Populist and Free Silver parties endorsed Bryan for President, and he carried on such a spirited campaign that it seemed as though he would sweep the country as he had swept the Democratic Convention off its feet. But the Sound Money Democrats either voted directly for McKinley or, by support of Palmer, turned close States to McKinley, and the latter was elected by 271 electoral votes to 176

for Bryan. McKinley had a large popular majority, the vote being: McKinley, 7,111,607; Bryan, 6,731,635; Palmer, 134,645.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

An era of prosperity followed the inauguration of President McKinley and made him the logical candidate in 1900, but, as usual, the President had failed to satisfy some of the party leaders, and if they could have done so they would gladly have retired him when the Republican Convention met in Philadelphia, in June, 1900. Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, had won fame during the Spanish American War and an effort was made to get his authority for a revolt, but he steadfastly refused. When, however, McKinley had been renominated, Roosevelt could not withstand the enthusiasm of his supporters and he was nominated for Vice President, against his protests. The Democrats renominated Mr. Bryan; reiterated the platform of 1896, and refused to conciliate in the least degree the Sound Money Democrats who had encompassed the defeat of their leader. The result of the election was a greater triumph for McKinley in 1900 than in 1896—in fact, the greatest victory in the history of the party.

The electoral vote was: McKinley, 292; Bryan, 155; and the popular vote: McKinley, 7,219,524; Bryan, 6,358,007. McKinley's plurality was 50,000 more than in 1896.

The assassination of President McKinley, September 6, 1901, elevated Vice President Roosevelt to the Presidency, but without change of policy.

CAMPAIGN OF 1904.

Preparations are now being made for the campaign of 1904. The Republican Convention is to be held in Chicago, June 21; the Democratic Convention in St. Louis, July 6.

What the States Have Done Since 1900

ALABAMA.

Plurality for Bryan, 1900,	40,374
Plurality for Jelks, Dem., for Governor, 1902,	43,342

ARKANSAS.

Plurality for Bryan, 1900,	36,342
Plurality for Davis, Dem. for Governor, 1902,	48,098



THOMAS POTTER, JR.
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CALIFORNIA.

Plurality for McKinley, 1900,	39,770
Plurality for Pardee, Rep., for Governor, 1902,	2,553

COLORADO.

Plurality for Bryan in 1900,	29,661
Plurality for Peabody, Rep., for Governor, 1902,	7,295

CONNECTICUT.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	28,570
Plurality for Governor (Rep.), 1902,	15,938

DELAWARE.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	3,671
Plurality for Cong. Candidates (Rep.) in 1902,	4,720

NOTE.—The Democratic candidate for Congress was elected owing to the division among the Republicans.

FLORIDA.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	20,841
No State election in 1902.	
Democratic majority in Congressional Districts,	16,250

GEORGIA.

Plurality for Bryan in 1900,	46,665
Plurality for Terrell, Dem., for Governor, 1902,	66,182

IDAHO.

Plurality for Bryan in 1900,	2,216
Plurality for Morrison, Rep., for Governor, 1902,	5,853

ILLINOIS.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	94,924
Plurality for Rep. for State Treasurer, 1902,	89,773

INDIANA.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	26,479
Plurality for Rep. for Secretary of State, 1902,	35,564

IOWA.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	98,543
Plurality for Rep. for Secretary of State, 1902,	79,214

KANSAS.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	23,354
Plurality for Bailey, Rep., for Governor, 1902,	42,094

KENTUCKY.

Plurality for Bryan in 1900,	8,098
Plurality for Democratic Cong. Election, 1902,	26,167

LOUISIANA.

Plurality for Bryan in 1900,	39,438
Plurality for Dem. Cong. Election, 1902,	18,171

MAINE.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	28,613
Plurality for Hill, Rep., for Governor, 1902,	27,490

MARYLAND.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	13,941
Plurality for Warfield, Dem., for Governor, 1903,	12,887

MASSACHUSETTS.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	81,867
Plurality for Bates, Rep., for Governor, 1903,	35,894

MICHIGAN.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	104,584
Plurality for Bliss, Rep., for Governor, 1902,	37,184

MINNESOTA.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	77,560
Plurality for Van Sant, Rep., for Governor, 1902,	58,457

MISSISSIPPI.

Plurality for Bryan in 1900,	45,953
Plurality for Democratic Cong. Election, 1902,	18,058

MISSOURI.

Plurality for Bryan in 1900,	37,831
Plurality for Dem. Supt. of Public Ins., 1902,	44,684

MONTANA.

Plurality for Bryan in 1900,	11,773
Plurality for Dixon, Rep., for Congress, 1902,	5,066



CYRUS S. DETRE
LIFE MEMBER

NEBRASKA.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	7,822
Plurality for Mickey, Rep., for Governor, 1902	5,355

NEVADA.

Plurality for Bryan in 1900,	2516
Plurality for Sparks, Dem., for Governor, 1902,	1,738

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	19,314
Plurality for Rep. for Governor in 1902,	8,271

NEW JERSEY.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	56,899
Plurality for Murphy, Rep., for Governor, 1901,	17,133

NEW YORK.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	143,606
Plurality for Odell, Rep., for Governor, 1902,	9,752

NORTH CAROLINA.

Plurality for Bryan in 1900,	24,671
Plurality for Democratic Cong. Election, 1902,	74,696

NORTH DAKOTA.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	15,372
Plurality for White, Rep., for Governor, 1902,	14,015

OHIO.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	69,036
Plurality for Rep. Sec. of State, 1902,	89,465

OREGON.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	13,141
Plurality for Dem. for Governor, 1902,	276
Plurality for Rep. Cong. Election, 1902,	11,070

PENNSYLVANIA.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	288,433
Plurality for Pennypacker, Rep., for Gov., 1902,	156,410

RHODE ISLAND.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	13,972
Plurality for Garvin, Dem., for Governor, 1902,	1,258

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Plurality for Bryan in 1900,	43,654
Plurality for Dem. for Governor, 1902,	31,817

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	14,986
Plurality for Herrick, Rep., for Governor, 1902,	26,800

TENNESSEE.

Plurality for Bryan in 1900,	23,557
Plurality for Frazier, Dem., for Governor, 1902,	39,952

TEXAS.

Plurality for Bryan in 1900,	136,792
Plurality for Lanham, Dem., for Governor, 1902,	188,761

UTAH.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	2,133
Plurality for Rep. Cong. Election, 1902.	5,514

VERMONT.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	29,719
Plurality for Rep. for Governor, 1902,	3,663

VIRGINIA.

Plurality for Bryan in 1900,	30,215
Plurality for Democrats, Congress, 1902,	42,578

WASHINGTON.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	12,623
Plurality for Rep. for Congress, 1902,	25,000

WEST VIRGINIA.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	21,137
Plurality for Rep. for Congress, 1902,	11,873

WISCONSIN.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	106,581
Plurality for Rep. for Governor, 1902	47,599



MURDOCH KENDRICK
LIFE MEMBER

WYOMING.

Plurality for McKinley in 1900,	4,219
Plurality for Rep. for Governor, 1902,	4,446

The changes of sentiment indicated by the above returns as having taken place since 1900 are, "on the face of the returns," as follows:

FROM REPUBLICAN TO DEMOCRATIC.

Maryland,	with 8 Electoral Votes
Rhode Island,	with 4 Electoral Votes

FROM DEMOCRATIC TO REPUBLICAN.

Colorado,	with 4 Electoral Votes
Idaho,	with 3 Electoral Votes
Montana,	with 3 Electoral Votes

If the changes here indicated should take place, the Republican electoral vote of 1904, compared with that of 1900, would be reduced to 290, and the Democratic electoral vote increased to 157. But there is no reason to class Rhode Island as Democratic. Its Democratic Governor was elected for personal reasons. Transferring it to the Republican column the probable electoral vote of 1904 becomes Republican, 294; Democratic, 153.

There are, however, other States which indicate a slump, although they did not turn over, viz.: New York, California and Oregon. They have these electoral votes:

NEW YORK,	36
CALIFORNIA,	9
OREGON,	4
	—
Total,	49

If they should all go Democratic the Republican electoral vote as above computed would be reduced to 245 and the Democratic increased to 202. There is no reason to anticipate this result, but it is the worst to be apprehended from the returns of elections held since 1900. The Republicans could, in fact, concede to the Democrats California, Maryland, New York, Oregon and Rhode Island and allow them to retain all the States carried for Bryan in 1900 and they would still win out by an electoral vote of 231 to 216.

Roosevelt's Address to the League

The National League of Republican Clubs met in St. Paul in 1900 and on the afternoon of July 16 President Roosevelt, then Governor of New York, made a famous address to its members. He was introduced by President Stone, of the League, and the great crowd present cheered him to the echo.

Governor Roosevelt said:

We have come here to begin the work of a campaign more vital to American interests than any that has taken place since the close of the Civil War. We appeal not only to Republicans, but to all good citizens who are Americans, in fact as well as in name, to help us in re-electing President McKinley. It was indeed of infinite importance to elect him four years ago. Yet the need is even greater now. Every reason then obtained in his favor obtains now, and many more have been added. Four years ago the success of the populist democracy would have meant fearful misery, fearful disaster at home; it would have meant the shame that is worse even than misery and disaster. To-day it would mean all this, and in addition the immeasurable disgrace of abandoning the proud position we have taken, of flinching from the great work we have begun.

We appealed for President McKinley before, asserting what he would do if President from our knowledge of what he had done in lesser positions. Now we appeal for him, asking that the promise of a second term be judged by the performance of his first, and pledging that the wonderful work so triumphantly begun in his first term shall in his second be carried to an even more triumphant conclusion. We ask support for President McKinley because of what he has actually done, of what he now stands for and typifies, and because of the marvelous work that has been accomplished under his administration. We ask the support of all upright citizens because against him are arrayed the forces of chaotic evil, because of the breeding menace to our moral and industrial welfare, which is implied in the present attitude and purpose of the populist Democracy.

We know definitely what we believe and we say it outright. Our opponents who represent all the forces of discontent, malice and envy, formed and formless, vague and concrete, can hardly be said to know what they really do believe, because the principles they profess, if put forth nakedly, are so revolting, even to their own followers, that they like, at least to try, to wrap the mantle of hypocrisy around them. They rant about trusts, but they have nothing practicable to advance in the way of remedy; nor is this to be wondered at, when one of the makers of their platform, the representative from New York and the leader of their organization in New York, are both themselves among the most prominent stockholders in the worst trust to be found to-day in the United States, the Ice Trust, which had justly exposed itself to the criticism which our opponents often unjustly apply to every form of industrial effort. They have invented the imaginary danger of imperialism, and about that they also rave.

Yet so conscious are they of the hollowness of their attack, so well aware that to follow out their professions would mean to trail the American flag in the dust, that they are obliged to pretend that really after all they are for expansion. After infinite labor they finally did decide that they still believe in free silver. This decision was reached in their committee by a vote of 26 to 24; so that it appears that they only have 52 per cent. of faith in their 48-cent dollar after all. Even this amount of faith



JACOB SINGER
LIFE MEMBER

they were able to reach purely by the aid of Hawaii, and yet four years ago they objected as much to our expansion over Hawaii as they now object to our expansion over the Philippines!

THEIR ONE UNEQUIVOCAL POSITION.

Their only unequivocal position is that in favor of free silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, for they have sought, at least, to make the pretense of qualifying, or at least of clouding, what they mean when they ask for the relaxation of the bonds of justice and order and the abandonment of our position as a great nation manfully doing its part in the world work that must be done by all great nations. True to their nature, they have sought to subordinate the one issue on which they take a decisive stand, and they declare that they have subordinated the question of free silver to other questions. Now, as a matter of fact, they cannot decide which one of their various heresies the people shall regard as most important.

There is little need to argue against free silver now. What need we say against a doctrine which would work a sweeping and destructive revolution in our financial system, and yet which is advanced by a party only after a violent contest in which nearly half of that party has opposed it? At Kansas City it took the Democrats two days to determine upon the free silver plank in their platform. The rest of the planks did not need an hour's work. And yet they solemnly ask that the two-days' plank shall be relegated to a secondary position. Indeed, if their attitude on this question were not full of such terrible possibilities of tragedy to the nation it would amount to a farce.

It is hardly necessary to say that not merely free silver, but the very threat of free silver would paralyze our whole industrial life. The election of Mr. Bryan would cause such economic and financial chaos as to reduce this whole country to a condition of fearful and acute distress that cannot be imagined even by those who keep fresh in mind the dark days of '93.

KEYNOTE OF CONVENTION INSINCERITY.

Now, as to expansion. It hardly seems worth while to waste any time upon what the Kansas City people call imperialism and militaryism. The dominant note of the Kansas City Convention was insincerity. The convention which nominated Mr. Bryan in 1900 was in character infinitely below that which nominated him in 1896. In 1896, for all their wild and dangerous folly, his advocates had at least the merit of sincerity in their bitter fanaticism. However wrongheaded, they knew what they believed, and they stated it without fear. In 1900 their actions were determined purely by policy, and they are pandering to the worst and most degraded passions in our national life.

They reasserted the doctrines of anarchy which they had preached in '96, not because they longer believed in them, but because they hoped by announcing them to attract to themselves all men of unsound and violent mind.

When it came to dealing with our foreign policy, they deliberately strove to foster resistance to the national flag where such resistance already exists, and to call it into being where it does not now exist, with the hope of gaining some petty party advantage at no matter what cost of ruin to the nation. They mouth about imperialism and militaryism, knowing that there is not one word of truth in what they say, knowing, if they know anything, that their words are putting a premium upon trouble in every island from which the Spaniards have been driven; and caring nothing because they wish to purchase party success even at the cost of dishonesty to the flag, of death and suffering to the men who fight under the flag. Bitter indeed is the cup they hold out to the nation to drink, and thrice bitter it will be for the nation if it does not spurn it.

What they say about Cuba and Porto Rico need not detain us for a moment. In Porto Rico we now have Governor Allen in charge. We have established a system under which the island is advancing by leaps and bounds to prosperity. In Cuba we have put General Leonard Wood in charge, and all the preliminary steps have been taken to give to the people of the island their own government; our pledge to Cuba shall of course be kept. General Wood's administration is a synonym for honesty and cleanliness, and the minute that fraud was discovered in the postal department the wrongdoers were hunted down in unsparing pursuit.

We now come to the Philippines, and to the general question of expansion. Many of the positions taken by the Populistic Democracy at the moment are so palpably dishonest and maintained in such palpable bad faith that to state them is sufficient.

When under Jefferson the great West beyond the Mississippi was acquired, when largely through the instrumentality of Jackson Florida was added to the Union, the new provinces with their Indian populations were governed precisely and exactly on the theory under which the Philippines are now governed. President Jefferson secured the Louisiana purchase just as President McKinley secured the Philippines, and Andrew Jackson warred against the Seminoles when we had acquired Florida from Spain precisely as General MacArthur is now warring against the bandits among the Tagals in Luzon.

JEFFERSON'S HONOR M'KINLEY'S RIGHT.

Unless we are willing to deprive Jefferson and Jackson of the honor which has been held to be peculiarly theirs, we cannot deny the same high praise to President McKinley. At Kansas City the men engaged in preaching the gospel of dishonor and repudiation solemnly asserted that "Imperialism abroad will lead quickly and inevitably to despotism at home." You men of Minnesota and the Dakotas who are here this evening, can appreciate the fatuousness of that statement by the simple process of thinking whether your liberties have been abridged by the return of the Minnesota and Dakota troops who won such honor for themselves in the Philippines.

So it is with their cant about militarism, and "intimidation and oppression at home" as following what they are pleased to call "conquest abroad." We cannot argue with them on this proposition, because no serious man thinks for one moment that they believe what they assert.

In '98 or '99 you yourselves saw regiments and brigades and divisions return from Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines to be disbanded and swallowed up in the mass of the people, of volunteers and of regulars, to resume their ordinary work in fort and cantonment; and after greeting them on the day they returned the bulk of people would never have been able to tell except by the newspapers whether they had come back or not. Of all idle chatter the talk of danger of militarism is the idlest. The army we have now is relatively to the population of the country less in size than it has been again and again during the last century and a quarter, in times when we had only our own Indians to guard against.

OUR POLICY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

As regards the Philippines, even the Kansas City Convention felt that they had to propose some policy, and what they propose is that we should first give them a stable form of government; second, independence, and, third, protection from outside interference. By the order in which they put these propositions they showed their estimate of their importance.

In China we see at this moment the awful tragedy that is following just exactly such a movement as that which the so-called anti-imperialists have championed in the Philippines. The Boxers in China are the precise



HENRY C. DUNLAP
LIFE MEMBER

analogues and representatives of the Aguinaldian rebels in the Philippines. Had we adopted the "policy of scuttle" in the Philippines, the policy which our political opponents now champion, the streets of Manila would have witnessed such scenes as those of the streets of Peking. A more wicked absurdity than the Kansas City proposition for dealing with the Philippines was never enunciated by the representatives of a political party.

BLOOD OF HEROES RESTS ON HEADS AT HOME.

I would ask those who by their word have encouraged the warfare of the Filipinos against us to recall the letter of General Lawton written just before his death, in which he pointed out that the blood of his soldiers reddened the hands of the men at home who encouraged our foes abroad.

There are doubtless many worthy and amiable gentlemen of humanitarian tendencies, especially in the Northeast, who oppose expansion now, as men like them have always opposed expansion. In 1811, when Louisiana was on the point of being admitted to the Union, and the country beyond the Mississippi—the country now carved into the great States from which so many of my hearers come—was being governed territorially, a prototype of the modern anti-imperialistic, the Hon. Josiah Quincy, addressed the House of Representatives in language that with very slight variation might be used by his successors to-day.

I am addressing at this moment citizens from the very States, the possibilities of whose existence appeared so terrible to the excellent Mr. Quincy. You yourselves are the fruits of the expansion which he regarded as fraught with such immeasurable disaster to the nation. You yourselves represent the results of that policy which was followed from the days of Washington and Jefferson, through those of Jackson down to the time when Seward purchased Alaska—the great American policy which has again been applied under President McKinley.

EXPANSION A HARBINGER OF PEACE.

Remember that expansion does not bring war; it ultimately brings peace. It is of advantage to all and especially to the people thereby lifted out of savagery. We should hail the advance of every civilized nation over barbarous peoples, so long as that advance is not made in some form prejudicial to the rest of mankind. I wonder how many of this audience are aware that up to 1830 the United States paid tribute to Algiers to secure immunity for our sailors and commerce from the Algerian corsairs. The reason we did not pay tribute after that date was because in that year France began to expand over Algiers. War followed, and lasted a number of years, and there were foolish people who then wrote the praise of Algerian independence just exactly as there are foolish people now who talk about Aguinaldian independence. So Russia has advanced over Turkestan and brought peace in her train.

Every instance of expansion has been of immeasurable benefit to all mankind, and more and more the civilized people are beginning to realize that they can work hand in hand with one another.

The best of all things is where a new nation can be brought into the circle of civilization as Japan has been brought, and where such is the case America will ever be foremost to greet the new civilized Power and to work with her as we work with Japan. But to refrain from doing our duty in the world would be merely ultimately to invite the fate of China. The Chinese policy has always consistently been against expansion, and she offers to-day the best example of the fruits of such a policy when logically carried out.

Expansion then means in the end not war, but peace. But like every other great good, it can normally be achieved only by effort at the outset. Woe to us if we shrink from such effort. Woe if we fail to do our duty be-

cause the first step seems hard to the weaklings and the men of little heart. If we are to retain the respect of mankind we must do no wrong and must not endure wrong from others. We must strive with earnest good faith to secure the steady betterment of the populations over which we have assumed control.

This election is more important than any that this country has seen save only the election of '64, and we have the right to appeal to every man worthy to call himself a good citizen, that he shall stand by us in this contest for upright and honest legislation and administration at home and abroad, for the upholding of the flag and the great privilege of doing the world's work as befits a great world Power. Study the Kansas City platform and you cannot help realizing that their policy is the policy of infamy, that their triumph would mean misery so widespread that it is almost unthinkable and a disgrace so lasting that more than a generation would have to pass before it could be wiped out.

Governor Roosevelt concluded his peroration at exactly 9.30 o'clock, when the audience rose en masse and over 6,000 voices shook the air for about five minutes.



L. G. FOUSE
LIFE MEMBER

President McKinley's Last Speech

(From Public Ledger Almanac)

President McKinley delivered an address at the Pan-American Exposition on September 5 which attracted world wide attention because of its liberal views. All the leading newspapers of the country commented upon it the next day. It was the uppermost topic of discussion when the news was flashed over the wires that the President had been shot. Fresh significance was given to the address by the assassination of the President, for it became his last public utterance. For this reason and because of the intrinsic value of the President's remarks the speech is here reprinted:

President Milburn, Director General Buchanan, Commissioners, ladies and gentlemen: I am glad to be again in the city of Buffalo, and exchange greetings with her people, to whose generous hospitality I am not a stranger, and with whose good will I have been repeatedly and signally honored. To-day I have additional satisfaction in meeting and giving welcome to the foreign representatives assembled here, whose presence and participation in this Exposition have contributed in so marked a degree to its interest and success. To the Commissioners of the Dominion of Canada and the British colonies, the French colonies, the Republics of Mexico and of Central and South America, and the Commissioners of Cuba and Porto Rico, who share with us in this undertaking, we give the hand of fellowship and felicitate with them upon the triumphs of art, science, education and manufacture, which the old has bequeathed to the new century.

TIMEKEEPERS OF PROGRESS.

Expositions are the timekeepers of progress. They record the world's advancement. They stimulate the energy, enterprise and intellect of the people, and quicken human genius. They go into the home. They broaden and brighten the daily life of the people. They open mighty storehouses of information to the student. Every Exposition, great or small, has helped to some onward step. Comparison of ideas is always educational, and as such instructs the brain and hand of man. Friendly rivalry follows, which is the spur to industrial improvement, the inspiration to useful invention and to high endeavor in all departments of human activity. It exacts a study of the wants, comforts and even the whims of the people and recognizes the efficacy of high quality and new prices to win their favor. The quest for trade is an incentive to men of business to devise, invent, improve and economize in the cost of production. Business life, whether among ourselves, or with other people, is ever a sharp struggle for success. It will be none the less so in the future. Without competition we would be clinging to the clumsy and antiquated processes of farming and manufacture and the methods of business of long ago, and the twentieth would be no further advanced than the eighteenth century. But though commercial competitors we are, commercial enemies we must not be.

WORK WELL DONE.

The Pan-American Exposition has done its work thoroughly, presenting in its exhibits evidences of the highest skill, and illustrating the progress of the human family in the Western Hemisphere. This portion of the earth has no cause for humiliation for the part it has performed in the march of civilization. It has not accomplished everything; far from it. It has simply done its best, and without vanity or boastfulness; and recog-

nizing the manifold achievements of others, it invites the friendly rivalry of all the powers in the peaceful pursuits of trade and commerce, and will co-operate with all in advancing the highest and best interests of humanity. The wisdom and energy of all the nations are none too great for the world's work. The success of art, science, industry and invention is an international asset and a common glory.

WHOLE WORLD IN TOUCH.

After all, how near one to the other is every part of the world. Modern inventions have brought into close relations widely separated peoples and made them better acquainted. Geographic and political divisions will continue to exist, but distances have been effaced. Swift ships and fast trains are becoming cosmopolitan. They invade fields which a few years ago were impenetrable. The world's products are exchanged as never before, and with increasing transportation facilities come increasing knowledge and larger trade. Prices are fixed with mathematical precision by supply and demand. The world's selling prices are regulated by market and crop reports. We travel greater distances in a shorter space of time and with more ease than was ever dreamed of by the fathers. Isolation is no longer possible or desirable. The same important news is read, though in different languages, the same day in all Christendom. The telegraph keeps us advised of what is occurring everywhere, and the press foreshadows, with more or less accuracy, the plans and purposes of the nations. Market prices of products and of securities are hourly known in every commercial mart, and the investments of the people extend beyond their own national boundaries into the remotest parts of the earth. Vast transactions are conducted and international exchanges are made by the tick of the cable. Every event of interest is immediately bulletined. The quick gathering and transmission of news, like rapid transit, are of recent origin, and are only made possible by the genius of the inventor and the courage of the investor. It took a special messenger of the Government, with every facility known at the time for rapid travel, nineteen days to go from the city of Washington to New Orleans with a message to General Jackson that the war with England had ceased and a treaty of peace had been signed. How different now.

UTILIZING THE TELEGRAPH.

We reached General Miles in Porto Rico by cable, and he was able through the military telegraph to stop his army on the firing line with the message that the United States and Spain had signed a protocol suspending hostilities. We knew almost instantly of the first shots fired at Santiago, and the subsequent surrender of the Spanish forces was known at Washington within less than an hour of its consummation. The first ship of Cervera's fleet had hardly emerged from that historic harbor when the fact was flashed to our capital, and the swift destruction that followed was announced immediately through the wonderful medium of telegraphy. So accustomed are we to safe and easy communication with distant lands that its temporary interruption, even in ordinary times, results in loss and inconvenience. We shall never forget the days of anxious waiting and awful suspense when no information was permitted to be sent from Pekin, and the diplomatic representatives of the nations in China, cut off from all communication, inside and outside of the walled capital, were surrounded by an angry and misguided mob, that threatened their lives; nor the joy that thrilled the world when a single message from the Government of the United States brought through our Minister the first news of the safety of the besieged diplomats.



J. WARNER HUTCHINS
LIFE MEMBER

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century there was not a mile of steam railroad on the globe. Now there are enough miles to make its circuit many times. Then there was not a line of electric telegraph; now we have a vast mileage traversing all lands and all seas. God and man have linked the nations together. No nation can longer be indifferent to any other. And as we are brought more and more in touch with each other the less occasion is there for misunderstanding, and the stronger the disposition, when we have differences, to adjust them in the court of arbitration, which is the noblest form for the settlement of international disputes.

NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

My fellow citizens, trade statistics indicate that this country is in a state of unexampled prosperity. The figures are almost appalling. They show that we are utilizing our fields and forests and mines, and that we are furnishing profitable employment to the millions of workingmen throughout the United States, bringing comfort and happiness to their homes, and making it possible to lay by savings for old age and disability. That all the people are participating in this great prosperity is seen in every American community and shown by the enormous and unprecedented deposits in our savings banks. Our duty is the care and security of these deposits, and their safe investment demands the highest integrity and the best business capacity of those in charge of these depositories of the people's earnings.

We have a vast and intricate business, built up through years of toil and struggle, in which every part of the country has its stake, which will not permit of either neglect or of undue selfishness. No narrow, sordid policy will subserve it. The greatest skill and wisdom on the part of manufacturers and producers will be required to hold and increase it. Our industrial enterprises, which have grown to such great proportions, affect the homes and occupations of the people and the welfare of the country. Our capacity to produce has developed so enormously and our products have so multiplied that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate attention. Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have. No other policy will get more. In these times of marvelous business energy and gain we ought to be looking to the future, strengthening the weak places in our industrial and commercial systems, that we may be ready for any storm or strain.

RECIPROCITY.

By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus.

A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible, it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor. Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development, under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet, and we should sell everywhere we can and buy wherever the buying will enlarge

our sales and productions, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor.

The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not.

If perchance some of our tariffs are no longer needed, for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?

OUR MARKETS ABROAD.

Then, too, we have inadequate steamship service. New lines of steamers have already been put in commission between the Pacific coast ports of the United States and those of the western coasts of Mexico and Central and South America. These should be followed up with direct steamship lines between the eastern coast of the United States and South American ports. One of the needs of the times is direct commercial lines from our vast fields of production to the fields of consumption that we have but barely touched. Next in advantage to having the thing to sell is to have the convenience to carry it to the buyer. We must encourage our merchant marine. We must have more ships. They must be under the American flag, built and manned and owned by Americans. These will not only be profitable in a commercial sense; they will be messengers of peace and amity wherever they go. We must build the Isthmian canal, which will unite the two oceans and give a straight line of water communication with the western coasts of Central and South America and Mexico. The construction of a Pacific cable cannot be longer postponed.

In the furtherance of these objects of national interest and concern you are performing an important part. This Exposition would have touched the heart of that American statesman whose mind was ever alert and thought ever constant for a larger commerce and a truer fraternity of the republics of the new world. His broad American spirit is felt and manifested here. He needs no identification to an assemblage of Americans anywhere, for the name of Blaine is inseparably associated with the Pan-American movement which finds this practical and substantial expression, and which we all hope will be firmly advanced by the Pan-American Congress that assembles this autumn in the capital of Mexico. The good work will go on. It cannot be stopped. These buildings will disappear; this creation of art and beauty and industry will perish from sight, but their influence will remain to

"Make it live beyond its too short living.

With praises and thanksgiving."

VICTORIES OF PEACE.

Who can tell the new thoughts that have been awakened, the ambitions fired and the high achievements that will be wrought through this Exposition? Gentlemen, let us ever remember that our interest is in concord, not conflict, and that our real eminence rests in the victories of peace, not those of war. We hope that all who are represented here may be moved to higher and nobler effort for their own and the world's good, and that out of this city may come, not only greater commerce and trade for us all, but, more essential than these, relations of mutual respect, confidence and friendship which will deepen and endure.

Our earnest prayer is that God will graciously vouchsafe prosperity, happiness and peace to all our neighbors, and like blessings to all the peoples and Powers of earth.



THEODORE B. STULB
LIFE MEMBER

Assassination of President McKinley

President McKinley, who had been resting for a month in Canton, Ohio, went to Buffalo on September 4, 1901, to deliver an address on September 5, which had been set apart as President's day. This address, would have been a notable public utterance if the President had not been assassinated; as it turned out it became the farewell address of Mr. McKinley to the American people.

On Friday, September 6—the day after the delivery of the speech—the Presidential party visited Niagara Falls. Returning to Buffalo early in the afternoon Mrs. McKinley was sent to the house of Mr. Milburn, President of the Exposition, where the President and his wife were guests, while President McKinley drove to the Temple of Music, where he was to hold a public reception. He was accompanied by Mr. Milburn, Secretary Cortelyou and others. Taking his place the President, guarded by secret-service agents, began to receive the tens of thousands who sought to shake his hand. The reception had not lasted many minutes before a youth approached the President who had his hand wrapped in a handkerchief. The President held out his hand, but the youth instead of accepting it fired two shots from a revolver concealed in his bandaged hand. One shot passed through the President's stomach and lodged in the muscles of his back. The other probably struck a button and glanced off. It bruised the flesh, but fell harmlessly to the floor when his clothing was removed. In an instant the assassin was knocked down and secured, but the fatal wound had been inflicted. He gave the name of Nieman, but was soon recognized as Leon Czolgosz, a native American descended from Polish emigrants. His home was in Cleveland, Ohio, and his parents were hard working, respectable people. Czolgosz denied that he was the agent of Anarchists, but admitted that he had been influenced by Anarchistic teachings, chiefly those of Emma Goldman, whose lectures he had attended. The Goldman woman and many other Anarchists were arrested, but there was no evidence to connect them with the crime except in a general way and they were finally discharged from custody.

The President was taken at once to the hospital on the Exposition grounds, and there a surgical operation was performed which at first gave promise of success. For several days the bulletins issued by the surgeons promised recovery of their patient, but on the Friday following the shooting his condition became alarming, and on Saturday, September 14, he died.

The autopsy showed that he had been correctly treated, but that the wound inflicted was necessarily fatal. Nature had failed to repair the damage done by the assassin's bullet, partly because of the President's age, partly because of his physical condition, for, although in good condition to withstand ordinary attacks, he had led a sedentary life for so many years that he was ill prepared to overcome the effects of a wound in vital parts.

As the end approached the President chanted the first lines of his favorite hymn, "Nearer My God to Thee," and a little later he said, "Good bye all! good bye! It is God's way. His will be done." These were his last words.

The mourning over his death was universal, for, in spite of political difference of opinion, President McKinley was generally respected. There was no party and no faction of a party represented by his assassin. Just two weeks after the President had left Canton in perfect health his remains were deposited in Westlawn Cemetery near the graves of his two children. In the meantime a public funeral had been held at Washington, D. C.

The assassin, Leon Czolgosz, was tried with all the forms of law. He was given eminent counsel, who were, however, unable to offer any defense, for experts found him to be sane and he never exhibited any regret for his crime. He was found guilty of murder in the first degree on September 24, and sentenced to be electrocuted. On October 29 he paid the penalty of his crime, and his body and all his belongings were destroyed by quicklime after the execution.

President Roosevelt's Pledge

Theodore Roosevelt hurried to Buffalo upon receiving news of the President's death, and on September 15 took the oath of office as President in the library of the residence of Eusley Wilcox, a personal friend. Immediately thereafter he said: "In this hour of deep and terrible national bereavement, I wish to state that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace and prosperity and honor of our beloved country."

His first act was to ask the members of the Cabinet to retain their portfolios, in order to aid him to conduct the Government on the lines laid down by him whose policy he had declared he would uphold.



EDWARD T. DAVIS
LIFE MEMBER



The Young Man in Politics

J. HAMPTON MOORE

(From the Philadelphia Press, December 27, 1903.)

President Roosevelt is the most conspicuous example in the United States to-day of the "Young Man in Politics." None of our Presidents ever came into the office at his age—he was forty-two when called to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President William McKinley—and should he be elected in 1904 he will have been the youngest President ever chosen by the people at the early age of forty-five.

And yet in "the strenuous life" for which he has become famous there have been crowded incidents that go to make up a career as notable as that of most of his predecessors of maturer years. In fact, if youthful activity be taken in the abstract, there is more in the record of Theodore Roosevelt that appeals to the hopeful young American than can perhaps be found in the corresponding period of any other of the nation's celebrities.

It resembles strongly in some respects the life of Alexander Hamilton, whose progress in public affairs before he had reached the age of thirty has been so often quoted as remarkable. It is something of a coincidence, too, that Hamilton, whose range of usefulness compassed the field of letters, the rostrum, the battlefield, finance and statesmanship, on lines fairly comparable to those of Roosevelt, was an even century in advance of the latter in birth and scope of operations.

Like Hamilton, Roosevelt began to write and make speeches while yet in his 'teens; like Hamilton, he took the serious, thoughtful side. In other words, he began to discuss public questions when older men were not inclined to be seriously receptive. It is the same old story that has been sung from the beginning of time—"Too young." It is the cry that tests the mettle of which men are made. It is the "dare" of human experience which makes or breaks the spirit of budding manhood.

To the credit of Theodore Roosevelt it must be admitted he had "the right kind of stuff in him." He had greater competition than Alexander Hamilton, and to that extent must work the harder for public recognition. The "crime of being young" did not deter him. It never does when spunk and character combine to win.

At twenty-three Theodore Roosevelt was one of the Republican minority in the New York Legislature. Three years later he advocated the election of Edmunds for President in the National Republican Convention. In 1886, then but 28 years of age, having won a conspicuous place in New York public life, he received the Republican nomination for Mayor. That was the year the Democrats had at the head of their ticket the distinguished citizen, Abram S. Hewitt. The famous single-taxer, Henry George, also became a candidate, making a triangular fight which stirred New York to the very center.

The brilliant campaign of the youthful standard bearer of Republicanism in the Tammany stronghold against odds palpably unsurmountable, is easily within the memory of most young men. The Democrats won in that great struggle and, retiring to his ranch in Dakota, Theodore Roosevelt laid the foundation for that strong sympathy which the people of the West always accord his name. He worked, and wrote, and spoke; he rode, and hunted, and hardened his muscles; he strengthened the body to sustain the mind.

His appointment to the National Civil Service Commission came at the age of 31; then, in rapid succession, followed his dashing service as Police Commissioner of New York city, his resignation as Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy at the declaration of the war with Spain, and the fulfilment of his novel idea of organizing the Western cowboys for active service in Cuba. From San Juan Hill to the Governorship of New York was the next step, and thence through the Vice-Presidency to the highest office in the land.

This, in brief, is the story of the foremost "Young Man in Politics"—a story of vigorous, high-purposed endeavor, successful beyond parallel. It might be entitled "From the Cradle to the White House in Forty-two Years." It is a title applicable to the able young ruler who presides over the destiny of the nation, the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, a giant among those who were statesmen in his youth, the guardian and almoner of the veterans who battled for their country and his, when he, an infant, reposed in his nurse's arms.

From every point of view his career has been singularly in touch with the accepted ideals of Young America, and especially with Young American Republicanism. He has aimed high, worked hard, taken his opportunities and made the most of them; he combined in forty-two years "the spirit of '76" with the dash and heroism of '98. He has left the evidences of a strong and intelligent citizenship wherever he has moved, and so wrought that all his works, physical, intellectual, domestic or public, may rightfully appeal to the admiration of coming generations.

While the National Republican League, with its membership of more than 500,000 active young men of the United States, is not permitted by its Constitution to indorse candidates for office, even so high an office as Chief Executive, in advance of the action of regularly constituted Republican conventions, the life of our President, without regard to his official station, may be taken fairly as a text for this article.

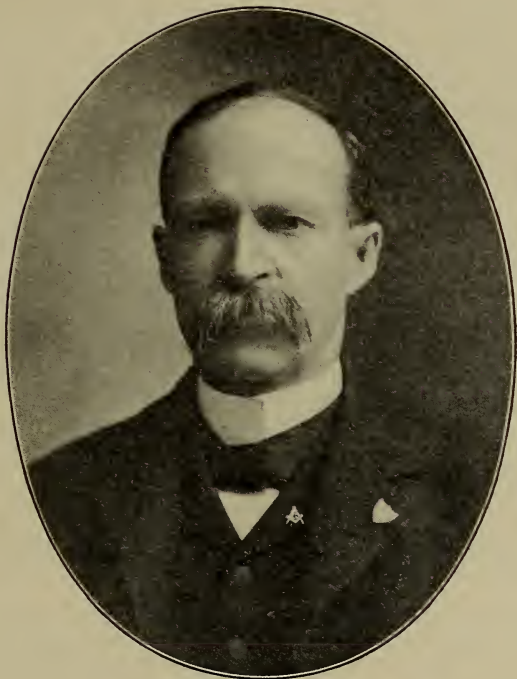
The League stands for "The Young Man in Politics;" it stands for patriotism and high civic purposes; it aims to interest young men in every State of the Union in public affairs; it assumes that all men should be good politicians in order to be good citizens; it teaches the strenuous life in politics; taking high ideals, it strives actively, earnestly, on practical lines for honorable mastery in civic affairs. As it is constituted to-day, the League is the volunteer force of the regular army of Republicans.

The National party has its regular national organization. This organization is composed of men who stand for the principles of the Republican party and control the machinery by which they are applied. Each State of the Union has its regular Republican committee which works on similar lines in harmony with the national body.

Official party business is done through these organizations. When the campaign is on, the Official Committee puts its shoulder to the wheel and starts the machinery going. When the campaign is over the machine to a certain extent "rests upon its oars" and suffers from the rust and dust of waste and inactivity.

The cool and deliberate methods of the regular party machinery as applied by the national and State committees are always so serious and so fraught with the importance of achieving the desired triumph, that many of the threads of organization and of party fealty are lost between campaigns. The National Committee becomes a scattered body without headquarters; the State committees in most instances shut up shop and retire temporarily from business.

Meanwhile the seeds of dissension are growing; young men are coming to the front and are drifting into various lines of thought. Many of the latter, with the assurance that is pardonable at the age of maturity, take up fads and fancies, the result of reading or of theoretical training, which not only endanger their usefulness as public men but prejudice their



EDWARD P. EVANS
LIFE MEMBER

own opportunities as useful and successful units; moreover, the successful achievements of the war-horses of the party lead them in fits of over-confidence to rely entirely too much upon their own strength and sometimes to ignore the rightful claims of worthy and responsible aspirants.

In these periods of doubt and danger the National Republican League, with its thousands of clubs, stands constantly on guard. Since its organization, in 1887, the headquarters have never been closed on working days. The clubs which compose it constitute a perennial propaganda.

Into these clubs the young men of the country who seek a knowledge of politics are inducted. Here they are kept in constant touch with the progress of affairs. Here they learn the practical politics, which, though they sometimes shatter the boyish ideals, serve to safeguard and defend as "fire against fire" the practical or even subtle methods the political adversary and enemy of his country would not fail to employ.

Undoubtedly thousands of young men are won to the Republican side each year through the clubs of the country. Some may differ as to the wisdom of these organizations and they are sometimes slightly referred to by the men whose leadership depends upon old methods and old machinery. There is a standing grievance which springs not alone from a patriotic motive against "too many statesmen." The leader whose iron rule has chained his followers in unofficial bonds, is never pleased to see the power slip from his grasp. Men who are well fixed in public station dislike to be told to "move on."

But notwithstanding all this, the League has gone ahead, arousing and encouraging young men in season and out of season. In many campaigns it has borne the brunt of the fight. During the past two years the most harmonious relations have been established between League workers and regular party workers in many of the States.

The policy of the present administration of the League has been to work in harmony with the constituted Republican authorities and to have the younger worker stand side by side with the old, reaching out for support and confidence where the animosities of the leader had prevented the achievement of the desired results.

Under the present system, which is happily growing stronger and stronger throughout this country and which is being built upon a substantial foundation for effective work in 1904, young men are being taught, first, to be Republicans for the sake of the party and the country; second, to be not indifferent and grumbling citizens, but active, vigorous and aggressive workers in the cause that brings to all the people confidence and prosperity.

Theodore Roosevelt fought his way step by step to the highest office in the gift of the people. He may not have been welcome at the start, but he had the energy, the pluck and the spirit that could not be kept down; he literally carved his way to fame.

What American boy does not like to look upon a picture of this kind? He reads of Lincoln, the Rail Splitter, and Garfield, the Towpath Boy, with unfeigned admiration; he hears of the achievements of distinguished statesmen and leaders, but nothing so appeals to his native spirit as earnest, fearless, aggressive fighting American manhood.

The League sets its ideals high. It believes in the rights and opportunities of American youth. It demands the maintenance of Republican policies upon purely patriotic grounds. It believes that education, agitation and organization are essential to the maintenance of national progress and domestic happiness, and to that end it labors for Republican supremacy.

Call for the Republican Convention of 1904

The text of Chairman Hanna's call for the National Convention follows:

To the Republican Electors of the United States:

In accordance with established custom and in obedience to the instructions of the National Convention of 1900, the National Republican Committee directs that a National Convention of delegate representatives of the Republican party be held at the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President to be voted for at the Presidential election, Tuesday, November 8, 1904, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it, and that said convention shall assemble at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 21st day of June, 1904.

The Republican electors of the several States and Territories, the District of Columbia, Alaska and Indian Territory and all other electors, without regard to past political affiliation, who believe in the principles of the Republican party and indorse its policy, are cordially invited to unite under this call in the selection of candidates for President and Vice-President.

Said National Convention shall consist of a number of delegates-at-large from each State equal to double the number of United States Senators to which each State is entitled, and for each Representative-at-Large in Congress, two delegates-at-large. From each Congressional district and the District of Columbia, two delegates. From each of the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Hawaii and Indian Territory, six delegates. From Alaska, four delegates. For each delegate elected to said convention an alternate delegate shall be elected to act in case of the absence of the delegate, such alternate delegate to be elected at the time and in the manner of electing the delegate.

All delegates shall be elected not less than thirty days before the meeting of the National Convention. Delegates-at-large shall be elected by popular State and Territorial Conventions, of which at least thirty days' notice shall have been published in some newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in the respective States and Territories.

The Congressional district delegates shall be elected by conventions called by the Congressional Committee of each district, in the manner of nominating the candidates for Representative in Congress in said district, provided that in any Congressional district where there is no Republican Congressional Committee the Republican State Committee shall appoint from among the Republican residents in such district a committee for the purpose of calling a District Convention to elect delegates to represent said district.

The election of delegates from the District of Columbia shall be held under the direction and supervision of an Election Board, composed of Chapin Brown, George H. Harris and John F. Cook.

Such Board shall have authority to fix the date of such election and to arrange all details and regulations incident thereto, and shall provide for a registration of the votes as cast, such registration to include the name and residence of each voter.

The Territory delegates shall be elected in the manner of nominating candidates for delegates in Congress, and delegates from Alaska and Indian Territory shall be elected by popular convention.



JOHN KELLEY
LIFE MEMBER

All notices of contests shall be submitted in writing, accompanied by a printed statement, setting forth the grounds of contest, which shall be filed with the Secretary of the National Committee twenty days prior to the meeting of the National Convention. Contests will be acted on by the National Convention in the order of the date of filing of notice and statement with the Secretary.

M. A. HANNA, Chairman.

PERRY S. HEATH, Secretary.

DEATH OF CHAIRMAN HANNA

Marcus Alonzo Hanna died on February 15th, after an illness of two weeks, and funeral services were held at Cleveland February 19th, the highest honors being paid to his memory in Washington and throughout the country. Governor Herrick, of Ohio, declined to be a candidate for Senator, but was recognized as Hanna's successor as leader of the Republican forces of the state. Gen. Charles Dick was elected to succeed Mr. Hanna as United States Senator. On February 20th, Perry S. Heath resigned his office of Secretary of the Republican National Committee. The vacancies on the National Committee were filled temporarily by the Vice-Chairman, Postmaster-General Henry C. Payne, assuming the chairmanship, and Elmer Dover assistant secretary, taking the place of Mr. Heath.

Governors of Pennsylvania

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1790

Thomas Mifflin, Dec. 21, 1790, to Dec. 17, 1799.
 Thomas McKean, Dec. 17, 1799, to Dec. 20, 1808.
 Simon Snyder, Dec. 20, 1808, to Dec. 16, 1817.
 William Findlay, Dec. 16, 1817, to Dec. 19, 1820.
 Joseph Heister, Dec. 19, 1820, to Dec. 16, 1823.
 John Andrew Shulze, Dec. 16, 1823, to Dec. 15, 1829.
 George Wolfe, Dec. 15, 1829, to Dec. 15, 1835.
 Joseph Ritner, Dec. 15, 1835, to Jan. 15, 1839.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1838

David Rittenhouse Porter, Jan. 15, 1839, to Jan. 21, 1845.
 Francis Rhawn Shunk, Jan. 21, 1845, to July 9, 1848.
 Shunk resigned July 9, 1848, and his successor did not take the oath of office until July 26.
 William Freame Johnston, July 26, 1848, to Jan. 20, 1852.
 William Bigler, Jan. 20, 1852, to Jan. 16, 1855.
 James Pollock, Jan. 16, 1855, to Jan. 19, 1858.
 William Fisher Packer, Jan. 19, 1858, to Jan. 15, 1861.
 Andrew Gregg Curtin, Jan. 15, 1861, to Jan. 15, 1867.
 John White Geary, Jan. 15, 1867, to Jan. 21, 1873.

UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF 1873

John Frederick Hartranft, Jan. 21, 1873, to Jan. 18, 1879.
 Henry Martin Hoyt, Jan. 18, 1879, to Jan. 16, 1883.
 Robert Emory Pattison, Jan. 16, 1883, to Jan. 18, 1887.
 James Adams Beaver, Jan. 18, 1887, to Jan. 20, 1891.
 Robert Emory Pattison, Jan. 20, 1891, to Jan. 15, 1895.
 Daniel Hartman Hastings, Jan. 15, 1895, to Jan. 17, 1899.
 William A. Stone, Jan. 17, 1899, to Jan. 20, 1903.
 Samuel W. Pennypacker, Jan. 20, 1903, to —.

United States Senators from Pennsylvania

William Maclay, 1789-1791.
 Robert Morris, 1789-1795.
 Albert Gallatin, 1793-1794.
 James Ross, 1794-1803.
 William Bingham, 1795-1801.
 John P. G. Muhlenberg, 1801.



JOSEPH T. TAYLOR
LIFE MEMBER

George Logan, 1801-1807.
Samuel Maclay, 1803-1808.
Andrew Gregg, 1807-1813.
Michael Leib, 1808-1814.
Abner Leacock, 1813-1819.
Jonathan Roberts, 1814-1821.
Walter Lowrie, 1819-1825.
William Findlay, 1821-1827.
William Marks, 1825-1831.
Isaac D. Barnhard, 1827-1831.
George Mifflin Dallas, 1831-1833.
William Wilkins, 1831-1834.
Samuel McKean, 1833-1839.
James Buchanan, 1834-1845.
Daniel Sturgeon, 1839-1851.
Simon Cameron, 1845-1849.
James Cooper, 1849-1855.
Richard Brodhead, 1851-1857.
William Bigler, 1855-1861.
Simon Cameron, 1857-1861.
David Wilmot, 1861-1863.
Edgar Cowan, 1861-1867.
Charles R. Buckalew, 1863-1869.
Simon Cameron, 1867-1877.
John Scott, 1869-1875.
William A. Wallace, 1875-1881.
J. Donald Cameron, 1877-1897.
John I. Mitchell, 1881-1887.
Matthew Stanley Quay, 1887-1899.
Boies Penrose, 1897 ——.
Matthew Stanley Quay, 1901 ——.

Matthew Stanley Quay's second term expired March 4, 1899. The Legislature of 1899 took 79 ballots, but failing to elect his successor, adjourned. He was thereupon appointed Senator by Governor Stone, but the Senate refused to accept the commission given him by the Governor and the office remained vacant until January 15, 1901, when he was elected for the balance of the term, beginning March 4, 1899. The term of Senator Boies Penrose will expire March 4, 1909.

Popular Vote for President—1896.

States.	McKinley— Rep.	Bryan and Sewall— Dem.	Levering— Pro.	Palmer— National Dem.	Bryan and Watson— Pro.	Matchett— S.L.	Bentley— Nat'l.
Alabama.....	54,737	107,137	2,147	6,462	24,089	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	37,512	110,103	889	.....	.....	.....	893
California.....	146,170	121,629	2,573	1,730	21,744	1,611	1,046
Colorado.....	26,271	158,674	1,717	.....	2,389	159	386
Connecticut.....	110,285	56,740	1,808	4,234	.....	1,223	.....
Delaware.....	16,804	13,424	355	877	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	11,288	30,683	654	1,778	2,053	.....	.....
Georgia.....	60,091	94,232	5,613	2,708	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	6,324	23,192	197	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	607,130	464,523	9,796	6,390	1,090	1,147	793
Indiana.....	323,754	305,753	3,056	2,145	.....	329	2,268
Iowa.....	289,293	223,741	3,192	4,516	.....	453	352
Kansas.....	159,345	126,660	4,611	1,209	46,194	.....	620
Kentucky.....	218,171	217,890	4,781	5,019	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	22,037	77,175	.....	1,834	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	80,465	32,301	1,570	1,870	2,487	.....	.....
Maryland.....	136,959	104,735	5,918	2,507	.....	587	136
Massachusetts.....	278,976	90,530	2,998	11,749	15,181	2,114	.....
Michigan.....	293,582	236,714	5,025	6,879	.....	.....	1,995
Minnesota.....	193,501	139,626	4,365	3,230	.....	915	.....
Mississippi.....	5,130	56,363	485	1,071	7,517	.....	.....
Missouri.....	304,940	363,667	2,196	2,355	.....	595	293
Montana.....	10,494	42,537	186	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	103,064	115,999	1,243	2,885	.....	183	797
Nevada.....	1,938	7,802	.....	.....	575	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	57,444	21,271	779	3,520	379	228	49
New Jersey.....	221,367	133,675	5,614	6,373	.....	3,985	.....
New York.....	819,838	551,396	16,052	18,950	.....	17,667	.....
North Carolina.....	155,222	174,488	675	.....	.....	.....	247
North Dakota.....	26,335	20,686	358	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	525,991	474,882	5,068	1,875	26,015	.....	2,716
Oregon.....	48,779	46,662	919	977	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	728,900	427,125	19,274	11,000	6,103	1,683	870
Rhode Island.....	36,437	14,459	1,160	1,166	.....	558	.....
South Carolina.....	9,281	58,798	.....	828	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	41,042	41,225	683	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	148,773	163,651	3,098	1,951	4,525	.....	.....
Texas.....	167,520	290,862	1,786	5,046	79,572	.....	.....
Utah.....	13,491	64,607	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	51,127	10,179	733	1,331	458	.....	.....
Virginia.....	135,368	154,709	2,350	2,129	.....	108	.....
Washington.....	39,153	51,646	968	1,668	.....	.....	148
West Virginia.....	105,368	94,480	1,216	675	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	268,135	165,523	7,509	4,584	.....	.....	346
Wyoming.....	10,072	10,369	136	.....	286	.....	.....
Total.....	7,107,304	6,292,423	130,753	133,542	240,657	32,545	13,955
Plurality.....	814,881	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Whole vote, 13,952,179.

There was fusion on the electoral ticket of the Democrats and Populists, and in some States Silver Republicans, in the following States: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming. In some of the States, like Illinois and Kansas, there were Bryan-Watson tickets run by the Middle-of-the-Road Populists.

It has been impossible to separate the Populist from the Democratic vote in the States in which there was a fusion of those parties. In some of the States, like Illinois in which the two parties voted for the same electors, but upon separate tickets, county officers, in making returns to the Secretaries of State, have combined the votes on electors, and it is impossible to say how the vote should be divided. In such cases the vote classed under the head "Bryan-Watson" is no indication of the strength of the People's party, while at the same time it gives too large a vote to the Democrats.



HARRY HUNTER
LIFE MEMBER

*Popular Vote for President—1900.

States.	McKinley—Rep.	Bryan—Dem.	Woolley—Pro.	Barker—Pro.	Debs—Soc. Dem.	Malloney—S. L.	Ellis—U. R.	Leonard—U. C.
Alabama.....	55,634	96,368	1,407	3,796	928			
Arkansas.....	44,800	81,142	584	972	27		341	
California.....	164,755	124,985	5,004		7,554			
Colorado.....	93,072	122,733	3,790	389	654	714		
Connecticut.....	102,572	74,014	1,617		1,029	908		
Delaware.....	22,535	18,863	546		57			
Florida.....	7,314	28,007	2,234	1,070	601			
Georgia.....	34,994	81,694	1,394	4,584				
Idaho.....	27,198	29,414	857	213				
Illinois.....	597,985	503,061	17,023	1,141	9,687	1,373	672	352
Indiana.....	336,063	309,584	13,718	1,438	2,374	663	254	
Iowa.....	307,808	209,265	9,502	613	2,742	259		166
Kansas.....	185,955	162,601	3,605		1,605			
Kentucky.....	226,801	234,899	2,814	2,017	770	299		
Louisiana.....	14,233	53,671	2,585		878			
Maine.....	65,435	36,823	4,574		900	382	145	
Maryland.....	136,151	122,237	6,208		9,716	2,610		
Massachusetts.....	239,147	156,997	11,859	837	2,826	903		
Michigan.....	316,269	211,685	8,555		3,065	1,329		
Minnesota.....	190,461	112,901		1,644				
Mississippi.....	5,753	51,706	5,965	4,244	6,128	1,294		
Missouri.....	314,092	351,922	298		708	116		
Montana.....	25,373	37,146	3,655	1,104	823			
Nebraska.....	121,835	114,013						
Nevada.....	3,849	6,347						
New Hampshire.....	54,799	35,489	1,270		790			
New Jersey.....	221,754	164,879	7,190	691	4,611	2,081		
New York.....	822,013	678,462	22,977		12,869	12,622		
North Carolina.....	132,997	157,733	990	737				
North Dakota.....	35,898	20,523	731	111	520			
Ohio.....	543,918	474,882	10,203	251	4,847	1,688	4,284	
Oregon.....	46,526	33,385	2,536	275	1,494			
Pennsylvania.....	712,665	424,232	27,908	642	4,831	2,936		
Rhode Island.....	33,784	19,812	1,529			1,423		
South Carolina.....	3,579	47,233						
South Dakota.....	54,530	39,544	1,542	339	169			
Tennessee.....	123,180	145,356	3,882	1,322	284			
Texas.....	130,641	267,432	2,644	20,981	1,846	162		
Utah.....	47,089	44,949	204		716	106		
Vermont.....	42,569	12,849		367	383			
Virginia.....	115,865	146,080	2,150	63	145	167		
Washington.....	57,456	44,833	2,363		2,006	866		
West Virginia.....	119,829	98,807	1,692	268	219			
Wisconsin.....	265,866	159,285	10,124		7,095	524		
Wyoming.....	14,482	10,164						
Total.....	7,219,524	6,358,007	207,429	50,109	95,897	33,425	5,696	518
Plurality.....	861,517							

Whole vote, 13,970,605.

* The vote given above is for the highest elector on each of the several tickets; in a number of states the Democratic vote given is for the fusion ticket consisting of the Democratic, People's and Silver-Republican parties.

Official Vote of Pennsylvania for Presidential Electors, 1900.*

Counties.	Republican. McKinley and Roosevelt.	Democratic. Bryan and Stevenson.	Prohibition. Woolley and Metcalf.	Socialist Labor. Malloney and Remmel.	People's. Barker and Donnelly.	Socialist. Debs and Harriman.
Adams	3,718	3,967	124	3	2	18
Allegheny	71,780	27,311	1,874	1,187	48	424
Armstrong	6,443	4,438	221	3	4	24
Beaver	6,759	4,076	364	5	13	27
Bedford	4,790	3,445	101	2	5	25
Berks	13,952	19,013	815	65	5	243
Blair	9,749	4,528	398	69	59	11
Bradford	8,625	4,211	610	3	8	10
Bucks	9,263	7,287	195	27	6	25
Butler	6,303	4,465	492	5	7	13
Cambria	10,476	7,168	322	50	8	40
Cameron	971	514	40	1	.....	1
Carbon	4,222	4,149	150	8	9	111
Centre	4,684	4,539	215	2	2	7
Chester	15,899	6,214	788	14	2	31
Clarion	5,002	3,472	235	1	2	6
Clearfield	7,955	6,066	680	110	2	41
Clinton	3,157	2,879	182	2	3	18
Columbia	2,954	4,982	439	5	3	7
Crawford	7,705	7,000	624	3	75	11
Cumberland	5,587	5,428	361	6	4	3
Dauphin	14,673	7,590	761	7	7	8
Delaware	13,704	7,429	311	9	8	30
Elk	3,254	3,105	116	12	4	9
Erie	11,816	7,281	624	140	46	291
Fayette	9,637	7,650	607	39	7	59
Forest	1,309	714	109	.....	4	1
Franklin	6,483	4,500	184	6	3	6
Fulton	1,089	1,224	31	.....	.....	1
Greene	2,427	3,674	111	.....	5	2
Huntingdon	4,645	1,989	191	2	12	1
Indiana	5,687	1,767	334	4	29	50
Jefferson	5,950	3,063	480	18	3	24
Juniata	1,805	1,621	77	1	1	1
Lackawanna	16,763	14,728	806	87	5	121
Lancaster	23,230	8,437	592	11	8	90
Lawrence	6,343	2,754	911	14	23	287
Lebanon	7,089	3,050	461	1	1	16
Lehigh	9,775	10,438	238	50	3	13
Luzerne	21,793	16,470	986	114	12	392
Lycoming	7,750	7,427	897	15	4	211
McKean	6,319	3,427	500	13	6	28
Mercer	6,950	4,916	473	46	3	37
Mifflin	2,591	1,842	149	3	2	3
Monroe	1,264	8,054	191	1	3	3
Montgomery	17,051	11,208	395	35	14	146
Montour	1,292	1,875	69	1	1	1
Northampton	9,849	11,412	495	17	6	38
Northumberland	8,366	7,989	502	41	7	46
Perry	3,400	2,440	78	2	.....	2
Philadelphia	173,657	58,179	1,419	290	47	1,297
Pike	694	1,236	26	7	1	2
Potter	3,224	2,147	295	7	8	46
Schuylkill	15,327	14,496	280	78	6	28
Snyder	2,517	1,319	38	1	5	1
Somerset	6,677	2,151	248	9	.....	24

* The vote given is that cast for the first elector named on each ticket.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, 1900—Continued.

Counties.	Republican. McKinley and Roosevelt.	Democratic. Bryan and Stevenson.	Prohibition. Woolley and Metcalf.	Socialist Labor. Malloney and Rimmel.	People's. Barker and Donnelly.	Socialist. Debs and Harriman.
Sullivan.....	1,266	1,376	188	1	3	1
Susquehanna	5,019	3,527	510	5	22	2
Tioga.....	7,458	2,638	373	6	8	19
Union.....	2,810	1,359	97	.....	3	.....
Venango.....	5,931	4,014	1,284	9	5	1
Warren.....	5,609	2,500	472	20	16	28
Washington.....	10,408	6,380	639	21	8	65
Wayne.....	3,229	2,647	435	2	3	26
Westmoreland.....	16,014	11,010	725	194	2	151
Wyoming	2,247	1,875	142	4	.....	3
York.....	12,327	13,732	428	12	7	125
Total	712,665	424,232	27,908	2,936	638	4,831

SUMMARY.

McKinley and Roosevelt.....	712,665
Bryan and Stevenson.....	424,232
Woolley and Metcalf.....	27,908
Malloney and Rimmel.....	2,936
Barker and Donnelly.....	638
Debs and Harriman.....	4,831
Total.....	<u>1,173,210</u>

Philadelphia's Banking Institutions

Philadelphia is noted for the stability and conservatism of its banks. No class of business men is less inclined to enter into discussion that is purely political than the representatives of these institutions, and yet none are so sensitive to the effects of legislation threatening the substantial interests of the country.

Among the banks of Philadelphia is one which has the distinction of being the oldest in the country and the only institution of its kind ever chartered by Act of Congress—the Bank of North America, presided over by Mr. John H. Michener, a citizen and business man, whose public service has been of a philanthropic order through his connection with the Board of City Trusts administering the great Girard Estate.

The First National Bank, presided over for many years by Mr. George Philler, head of the Clearing House Association, is another of the great financial institutions, having a foremost position in financial circles. Mr. Philler has recently been succeeded as President by Mr. Morton McMichael, for many years the Vice President. The cashier is Mr. Kenton Warne.

Among the other substantial institutions may be mentioned the Eighth National Bank, headed by Mr. Charles Porter, a well-known manufacturer, with Mr. Samuel Bell, Jr., a leading merchant, as Vice President, and Mr. C. B. Cooke as cashier.

In the centre of the city is the Market Street National Bank, of which Mr. George H. Earle, Jr., a leading financier, is President, and Mr. James F. Sullivan, widely known as a merchant and progressive citizen, is Vice President.

The National Bank of Germantown, of which Mr. Canby S. Tyson is President, occupies a special field, in the handsomest suburb of the city, now so attractively populated as to demand the services of just such a highly respected institution.

Among the older banks is the Farmer's and Mechanics', of which Mr. Henry C. Stroup is President, a bank which has for many years been the fiscal agent of the city of Philadelphia, with a close relationship to the banking interests of the State.

Occupying special fields of activity may be mentioned the Manufacturers' National Bank, of which Mr. William H. Heisler is President, and the Union National Bank, having for its President Mr. David Faust, and Mr. William H. Carpenter, cashier.



Sketches



J. HAMPTON MOORE

PRESIDENT NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE. LIFE MEMBER UNION CLUB, PHILADELPHIA.

Born in Woodbury, N. J., March 8, 1864; educated in public schools, and entered law office in Philadelphia at 13; became reporter for Court Combination in 1880; joined staff of *Public Ledger* in 1883 becoming real estate and labor editor, under George W. Childs; reported Johnstown flood and Homestead riots; first President Reporters' Club; became Secretary and Treasurer of famous Five O'Clock Club in 1890; Treasurer Tammany Pea Shore Fishing Company; Chairman Young Men's Republican Committee during Hastings and Warwick campaigns and Councilmanic campaign of 1896, helped organize McKinley sentiment in Pennsylvania, in 1896; member of Union League, Five O'clock Club, Stylus Club, Pen and Pencil Club, Young Republicans, Lincoln Club, Union Republican Club, Thirty-second Ward Republican Club, Dirigo Club, Wildey Club, and other political organizations, Apollo Lodge, 386 F. and A. M., and other Masonic bodies; associated in publication of *Wayne Times* and *Suburban Life*, which subsequently merged into the "Suburban Publishing Company," of which he is a Director; appointed Chief Clerk by City Treasurer Oellers, in 1895; wrote "The History of the Five O'clock Club" and "Fiveoclockiana," a collection of original dining club poems, together with certain Spanish-American war books and other publications; General Secretary of the Peace Jubilee celebration, in 1898; April 1899, appointed Secretary to Mayor Ashbridge; Secretary of Citizens' Committee to raise \$100,000 Convention Fund and to receive and entertain Convention, which nominated McKinley and Roosevelt; organized Allied Republican Clubs of Philadelphia and vicinity to promote this work; elected City Treasurer of Philadelphia, 1900; elected Vice President Pennsylvania State League, at York, 1895; President, at Harrisburg, 1899; re-elected President, Philadelphia, 1900; at Chicago, October, 1902, elected President National League of Republican Clubs; now arranging active co-operation of League with Republican National Committee for campaign of 1904.

SID B. REDDING.

TREASURER NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Little Rock, Ark.

Born in Somerset, Ky., September 25th, 1869. Subsequently resided at Little Rock, Arkansas. Academic and college education; served four years as Assistant Postmaster at Fort Smith; representative of large insurance interests; clerk of United States District at Little Rock, Arkansas; member of Quapaw Club, Lincoln Republican Club, Country Club, Young Men's Athletic Association, and Little Rock Board of Trade. Campaigned in Missouri, 1888, for Harrison and Morton; active in all regular campaigns since; elected Secretary of State League of Arkansas, 1896, and since 1898 has been President of that organization; member of Arkansas Republican State Central Committee since March, 1896; delegate from Arkansas to Republican National Convention at Philadelphia in 1900; as Secretary of Arkansas delegation he cast the vote of that State for McKinley for President and Roosevelt for Vice President; elected Treasurer National Republican League, at Chicago Convention, 1902, having been delegate to National League Conventions since 1893.

JAMES JAY SHERIDAN,

VICE PRESIDENT NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, Ill.

Born, Virginia City, Nevada, August 16, 1868; reared in Michigan, where he was admitted to the bar in 1893. When in the University of Michigan, he encouraged the movement for the organization of clubs among college men to become a part of the National League; was President of the University of Michigan Republican Club, with a membership of more than a thousand. Later, when a student at Yale, was elected Vice President of the American Republican College League. Since 1895, when he finished in college and entered the bar at Chicago, he has shown his interest in the National Republican League work, by giving effective aid to the officers. At the Chicago Convention in 1902, he was elected its Vice President. Elected President of Hamilton Club of Chicago, 1903, and headed club delegation which captured National Republican Convention for 1904.

ELBERT W. WEEKS

SECRETARY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

Guthrie Center, Iowa.

Son of an original Republican; became connected with League work in 1894; elected Secretary of State League that year and served continuously as State Secretary since; also a stump speaker; elected Secretary National Republican League, 1900; re-elected at Chicago, 1902; elected member of Iowa Legislature, November, 1903.

UNION REPUBLICAN CLUB

SAMUEL H. ASHBRIDGE

LIFE MEMBER.

Born in Philadelphia, December 5th, 1849; educated in the public schools; bookkeeper and coal merchant; became Deputy Coroner in 1880; in 1888 was elected Coroner; re-elected for three successive terms; nominated for Sheriff but failed of election; in 1899 elected Mayor of Philadelphia; during his administration the water filtration system, high-pressure fire pipe line service and other notable improvements were undertaken and many of them completed; on retirement became President of Tradesmen's Trust Company, a prosperous and growing institution.

GUSTAV BACHARACH

LIFE MEMBER.

Thirty-four years of age; educated in public schools of Philadelphia; active in political and patriotic organizations throughout the city and State; delegate to Mayor's Convention, 1900, also City Treasurer's Convention, 1898 and 1901; Past Master of Lodge No. 3, F. and A. M., and an officer in Oriental Chapter of the Masonic Order; Treasurer of American Funeral Benefit Association of the United States and Past National Counsellor of J. O. of U. A. M.; Representative of State Council, J. O. of U. A. M., and Treasurer of John A. Murphy Council, No. 16; member of Union Republican Club, Anti-Cobden Club, Fidelity Club, 20th Ward; Young Men's Republican Club, 20th Ward, and also Twentieth Ward Republican Club; served as Secretary to Civil Service Board; President William McKinley Building and Loan Association, and President of Cobler Club, of Delaware; appointed Mercantile Appraiser, January 1902. at which time the Board was reorganized and Mr. Bacharach appointed President.

EDWARD T. DAVIS

LIFE MEMBER.

Born, Philadelphia, November 19, 1849; educated in public schools, including Boys' Central High School; bookkeeper for Young, Moore & Co. and Harry C. Moore & Co., white goods and notions, until 1871; clerk in War Department, Washington, having charge of Record and Pension Divisions, until 1878, when he entered firm of Powers & Weightman, manufacturing chemists; upon death of Mr. Powers, became financial secretary of Mr. Weightman, the largest holder of real estate in Philadelphia; member of Masonic fraternities; director of Tradesmen's Trust and Saving Fund Co., the Perpetual Fire Insurance Co.; Secretary and Treasurer of the Chicago Electric Wire Co.; President of the American Fibre Co.; Treasurer of the Metropolitan Granite Co., and President of the Philadelphia Hotel Association.

CYRUS S. DETRE

LIFE MEMBER.

Born, Philadelphia, June 26, 1840; graduate Boys' Central High School; enlisted October 1, 1861, in 88th Regiment, Pa. Vols.; served three years, becoming Adjutant of Regiment; present at Battles of Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Petersburg; engaged in stationery, blank book and printing business; member of the Military Order of Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, the Young Republicans, the Masonic Order and former Treasurer Union Republican Club.

HARRY C. DUNLAP

LIFE MEMBER.

Born, Philadelphia, January 8, 1842; educated in public schools; served apprenticeship as printer; manager of printing house until 1880, when he established a business of his own, which has now developed into one of the largest Printing and book binding establishments in Philadelphia, engaging largely in municipal and political printing; represented 13th Ward in Common Council for six years; member of Masonic fraternities, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Typographical Union.

ISRAEL W. DURHAM

LIFE MEMBER.

Born, Philadelphia, October 24, 1856; educated in public schools; learned to be brick maker; subsequently entered flouring business; in 1885, elected Police Magistrate; re-elected, 1900; declined renomination in 1895, and in 1897, elected State Senator. In January, 1899, appointed Insurance Commissioner; reappointed in May, 1903; Quay's lieutenant and recognized leader of Republican party in Philadelphia.

EDWARD P. EVANS.

LIFE MEMBER.

Born in Piermont, Grafton Co., N. H., July 28, 1842; educated in public schools and Barre Academy; enlisted July 30th, 1862; participated in battles of Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna River, Hanover Court House, Cold Harbor, being severely wounded at the latter place. Served until discharged, July 3, 1865; graduated from Kimbal Union Academy, June 1866; Trustee of Patterson Mission and President of Young Peoples Association attached to that church; has engaged in business in New York, Rochester, Texas and Philadelphia; now in postal service, Philadelphia.

HARRINGTON FITZGERALD

LIFE MEMBER.

Born, Philadelphia, April 5, 1847; cashier for Jay Cooke & Co. during refunding of national debt in war days; business manager of the *Philadelphia Item* for ten years; since editor-in-chief and general manager of the *Item*; artist of reputation and gold medalist; stalwart Republican, but has held no public office; life member Belmont Cricket Club.

LEVI GARNER FOUSE

LIFE MEMBER.

Born at Clover Creek, Blair County, Pa., Oct. 21, 1850; academic education, Blair County; attended Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, and Mercersburg College, Pa.; entered commercial life and took up insurance; in 1878 organized the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, which closed its first quarter century with one hundred millions of insurance in force, and has been its President from the beginning. Is an authority on insurance; member of American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Statistical So-

ciety, the Powelton Club; Country Club of Atlantic City, the Overbrook Golf Club; Superintendent of Northminster (Presbyterian) Bible School; member of Superintendents' Association and the Social Union.

STEPHEN GREENE

LIFE MEMBER.

Born, Chenango county, New York, in 1831; educated, Lancaster county, Penna., Public Schools; learned trade of printer; in 1849 removed to Philadelphia, and subsequently engaged in business for himself, establishing a very large and successful printing house; liberal supporter of party, but has held no public office.

EDMUND B. HARDENBERGH

LIFE MEMBER

Born, Wilsonville, Wayne county, Pa., July 31, 1846; educated in public schools and in Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; employed by Erie R. R. as conductor and traveling instructor for twenty-five years; delegate to several State conventions and to Republican National Convention of 1896; member of State House of Representatives, 1885-1887; of Senate, in 1894; re-elected, 1898; elected Auditor General of State in November, 1900.

HARRY HUNTER

LIFE MEMBER.

Born in Tenth Ward, Philadelphia, in 1846; educated in public schools; was a member of Republican City Committee for twenty years; Republican leader Third Ward for thirty years and upwards; elected to Select Council in 1893, and re-elected in 1896; before that, Mercantile Appraiser; in 1904, appointed Real Estate Assessor; delegate twenty-seven times to Republican State Conventions, and delegate to National Convention for Chester A. Arthur; twice National Alternate.

JOSEPH M. HUSTON

LIFE MEMBER

Born in the Kensington District, Philadelphia; after the common schools, he "worked his way" through Princeton; studied architecture with Furness, Evans & Co.; started in business for himself and designed numerous important structures including the Wither-spoon building; is architect of the \$4,000,000 State Capital Building now being erected under his direction at Harrisburg. Mr. Huston

is active in the politics of the younger generation, and is popular as a speaker. Member of the Union League, Masonic Fraternity, Princeton Club, Lincoln Club and other social bodies.

J. WARNER HUTCHINS

LIFE MEMBER.

Born, Montpelier, Vermont, April 25, 1850; educated Vermont Academy; came to Philadelphia in 1868; entered jewelry business; in March, 1883, established business for himself as dealer in diamonds; since 1901, wholesale dealer, importing and cutting stones for the trade; active in Jewelers' Club, Masonic fraternities and Mystic Shrine; member of Union League, Young Republicans, the New England Society, the Historical Society, the Philadelphia Yacht Club and Vestryman of the P. E. Church of the Nativity.

JOHN KELLEY

LIFE MEMBER.

Born in Philadelphia; educated in the common schools; graduated from the Boys' High School; employed in various capacities by the Philadelphia & Reading Railway Company; elected to Common Council, Philadelphia, resigning in 1888 to become Deputy Delinquent Tax Collector; was Supervising Auditor in the Department of Receiver of Taxes for several years until appointed Second Assistant Receiving Teller in Department of City Treasurer; appointed Secretary of the State League of Republican Clubs at Harrisburg Convention; been active since as Financial Secretary of the Union Republican Club, Secretary of Allied Republican Clubs and Secretary of the State League.

MURDOCH KENDRICK

LIFE MEMBER.

Born, Philadelphia, October 4, 1873; graduate University of Pennsylvania, 1893, and as Bachelor of Laws, 1896; Chief Clerk City Treasurer, 1901; Assistant District Attorney, 1902; reappointed, 1903; member of Masonic fraternities, Union League, Five O'Clock Club, University Club, Penn Club, Pen and Pencil Club, Hamilton Club, Mask and Wig Club, Lincoln Club, Philadelphia Country Club and Young Republicans.

DANIEL FRANKLIN LAFEAN

LIFE MEMBER.

Born, York county, Penna., February 7, 1861; educated public schools of York; manufacturer for twenty years and President Security Title and Trust Company, of York; Director of Gettysburg College and Trustee of Gettysburg Seminary. Member of the 58th Congress, being elected in a Democratic district.

DAVID H. LANE

LIFE MEMBER.

Born, Philadelphia, July 28, 1839, educated in Public Schools, graduating from Boys' Central High School. Clerk in Receiver of Taxes Office, 1860; Chief Clerk to Assessor of Internal Revenue, 1862; resigned in 1865, when Andrew Johnson became President; Clerk of State Senate, 1871; after three attempts had F. Theodore Walton nominated and elected Recorder of Deeds and became his Chief Clerk. In 1876 succeeded Walton. Upon the expiration of his term was appointed Recorder of the city. Member of Board of Gas Trustees, 1881, until Board dissolved. Twice enlisted for defense of State, and member of Post 2, G. A. R. Active as ward leader, and counsellor of Republican City organization.

JOHN M. MACK

LIFE MEMBER.

Progressive Philadelphian; first attracted public attention developing Southern Electric Light Company; figured in development of electric lighting and other municipal utilities; prominent as organizer of financial interests; director of Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, Mack Paving Company and other large corporations. Mr. Mack resides at Torresdale, is President of the Morelton Club and socially popular.

JAMES P. McNICHOL

LIFE MEMBER.

Born, Philadelphia, 1864; educated in public schools and Pierce's Business College; entered firm of W. J. McNichol Brothers, contractors, subsequently James P. McNichol & Brother, which held important city contracts, chiefly for paving and for widening of Delaware avenue and for filtration plant; succeeded Wm. R. Leeds as Republican leader 10th Ward; served one term and part of second as member of Select Council, but resigned in January, 1902; active member of various political clubs, including the Leeds Association, of the 10th Ward.

JOHN H. MICHENER

LIFE MEMBER.

J. H. Michener & Co., Philadelphia merchants; member of the Board of City Trusts, controlling the Girard College and other benefactions of Stephen Girard; President of the famous Bank of North America. Mr. Michener has long been identified with Philadelphia's commercial progress and stands prominent among its citizens.

BOIES PENROSE

LIFE MEMBER.

Born, Philadelphia, November 1, 1860; graduated from Harvard College, in 1881; read law with Wayne MacVeagh and George Tucker Bispham; admitted to Bar in 1883; elected to State Senate in 1886; re-elected, 1890; President pro tem. of Senate, 1889; re-elected, 1891; delegate to Republican National Convention, 1900; Chairman of Republican State Committee, 1903-04; elected United States Senator, 1897; re-elected, 1903, for term expiring March 3, 1909; member of Republican National Committee.

HORACE PETTIT

LIFE MEMBER.

Born in Philadelphia, June 27, 1860; academic and college education; graduated from the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania and now practicing in the City of Philadelphia. Actively engaged in the politics of Pennsylvania, having been a delegate from Montgomery County to Republican Convention that nominated Matthew Stanley Quay for State Treasurer and chosen to second Quay's nomination. During the last week of the McKinley campaign he spoke for the National Committee in New York City. Member of the Union League, Lawyers' Club, University Club, Lincoln Club and other well-known social organizations of Philadelphia.

THOMAS POTTER, JR.

LIFE MEMBER.

Born in Philadelphia. Member of firm of Thomas Potter, Sons & Company, and brother of ex-Minister to Italy William Potter: Quartermaster General on staffs of Governors Hastings, Stone and Pennypacker; member of Union League and many social organizations.

J. MARTIN ROMMEL

LIFE MEMBER.

Born, Philadelphia, September 22, 1867; educated in public schools; graduated College Department University of Pennsylvania, in 1886; Law Department, 1888; member of Board of Civil Service Examiners under Mayor Stuart; member of Union League, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Young Republicans, the Harrison Club of the 15th Ward, the Masonic Fraternity, 32d degree, the Lincoln Club, the Five O'Clock Club and the Lawyers' Club; member of Executive Committee from Pennsylvania, National Republican League.

A. S. L. SHIELDS

LIFE MEMBER.

Born on farm near Coatesville, Pa., September 27, 1850; educated at Coatesville Academy, Chester Military Academy and Taylor's Academy, Wilmington, Del.; studied law with the late Judge Joseph T. Pratt and succeeded to his practice; very successful in career at bar; Chairman of Republican City Committee in 1881 and 1882; frequently called upon to serve as chairman of city conventions; former President Union Republican Club.

JACOB SINGER

LIFE MEMBER.

Born at Staunton, Va., October 22, 1860; educated in public schools of Philadelphia, graduating from Boys' Central High School, in 1877; attended Law School, University of Pennsylvania, and graduated 1881; elected Register of Wills in 1900; Vice President Central High School Alumni; member Union Republican Club, Young Republicans, Hamilton Club, of West Philadelphia, Law Association, Lawyers' Club and Mercantile Club.

THEODORE BUEHLER STULB

LIFE MEMBER.

Born, Philadelphia, May 30, 1853; educated at Hill School, Pottstown, Pa., and the George Eastburn Academy, Philadelphia; entered business at 17 years of age in auction house; in 1872, appointed clerk in Citizens' Bank; resigned in 1873 to engage with his father as varnish manufacturer (C. Schrack & Co.); elected County Commissioner in 1887; re-elected, 1890; Health Officer, 1895; resigned, 1898; member of State House of Representatives, 1899 and 1901; re-elected. 1902.

JOSEPH T. TAYLOR

LIFE MEMBER

Member of the Philadelphia Bar; for some years Secretary of the Thirty-second Ward Republican Club; also represented the Thirty-second Ward in Common Council; served for several years as Assistant City Solicitor, having special charge of tax liens; member of ward clubs and fraternal societies, and acting secretary Board of Directors of Union Republican Club.

JOHN R. WIGGINS

LIFE MEMBER.

Born, Philadelphia, August 10, 1864; educated in public schools; at age of 21, became builder on his own account, and was highly successful; officer of the Master Builders' Exchange; Vice President Union Republican Club and President of the State League of Republican Clubs. Elected Treasurer National Republican League at St. Paul, Minn., 1900, for two years' term. Has held no public office, except that of School Director in 29th Ward; member of Art Club, Columbia Club and Young Republicans.

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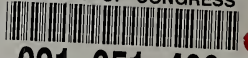
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